Bad Condition Page

4 MARCH 1882

1 TO 2

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, MARCH 2, 7 p.m.

It is reported that Her Majesty the Queen has been shot at in the Windsor railway station, but escaped unhurt.

LATER, 8-10 p. m.

The report that Her Majesty the Queen has been fired at is confirmed. The shot was fired straight into the carriage which Her Majesty was entering at the railway station to drive to Windsor Castle.

The assassin, who is a miserable looking object, is named Roderick Maclean. He was at once arrested.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, MARCH 3, 1-5 A. M.

Maclean, the would-be assassin, is a Londoner, and a clerk by occupation, but without employment. He is supposed to be insane. The by-standers prevented him firing a second shot, and seized his revolver. The police had great difficulty in preventing his being lynched.

Her Majesty, who was quite unmoved throughout, attended the usual dinner party at the Castle last night.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected member of Parliament for Northampton.

The following is the result of the polling at Northampton:—

Bradlaugh	3,798 votes.
Corbet	3,687 „

Majority ... 111

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the whole question of the Russian advance in Asia was now the subject of discussion between the British and Russian Governments.

S. S. PRINCIPIA.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 2.

The s. s. Principia, which sailed from Bombay to Hull on the 7th altimo, has sunk off Port Said.

THE TRANSPORT MALABAR.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 2.

H. M. S. Malabar left for Bombay to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. Do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-9⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84⅝
4½ per cent. Do.	90⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	52

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,500,000,	Inc. £200,000
Bills discounted	£25,900,000,	Inc. £1,200,000
Bullion	£21,800,000,	Inc. £600,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrivals—Peshawur and Orsino.

Departure—Matthew and Beddington.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4, 0-30 A. M.

The Viceroy leaves on the 7th March for Simla, where he arrives about the 21st. During the absence of his Excellency and Council the following arrangements for the business of the Military Department have been made:—

Colonel Lees' officiates as Secretary to Government. Captain Collis [illegible] tary.

Brigade Surgeon W. E. Cotes to be Examiner of Medical Fund Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Surgeon Major Turnbull, whose tenure of office has expired.

ON Thursday evening the officers of the Marine Battalion gave a very successful ball at their quarters in the Marine-lines. A spacious shamiana was erected in the compound, in which dancing was kept up by a very numerous company, in perfect coolness and comfort, until the early morning. The decorations were very pretty and effective; the *ensemble* was most picturesque.

SIR THOMAS THOMPSON, DIXON, BAYLY, AND BULKLEY, the contractors for the Goa Railway, have, as we stated would probably be the case, obtained the contract for the extension of that railway to Dharwar and Hubli.

THE May vacation of the High Court this year will be from the 8th May to 10th June, both days inclusive.

TRAM cars have begun to run since the 1st inst. over the new extension of the tramway line from the Crawford-market to the foot of the Carnac overbridge. The further end of the extension from the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to the Crawford-market will be ready for use next week.

GENERAL SHUMSHERE JUNG BAHADUR, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army, has arrived in Calcutta, and paid his respects to the Viceroy. Affairs in Khatmandu are reported to be again in a normal state.

COLONEL E. MURRAY, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, has returned to Calcutta from his tour of inspection in Assam, which extended as far as Dibrugurh.

MAJOR W. V. ELLIS, Wing Commander 25th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Brigade Major at Lucknow.

THE Begum of Bhopal passed through Allahabad on Tuesday on her way to Calcutta.

FIRES have been events of very frequent occurrence in Calcutta of late. There have been several jute-presses burned, and now a fire has occurred at Government House. It was only in the wine-cellar, however, fortunately, and as it was discovered early, no damage was done beyond the destruction of a few cases of wine.

A CALCUTTA [illegible] Baboo Gopal Chandra Mukh[illegible] "Victoria Rajasuya," or the [illegible] rial Assemblage at Delhi, [illegible] publishing a "Bengali" versi[illegible] tin's "Life of His Royal H[illegible] nsort," and intends to prese[illegible] ll the Government schools [illegible] braries and for prizes to the [illegible] llency the Viceroy has bee[illegible] dedication of the work.

THE suggesti[illegible] ves of the Vernacular P[illegible] address to Lord Ripon ha[illegible] nto effect, and an address [illegible] g heartfelt gratitude for t[illegible] d by His Excellency in [illegible] 878. The address was pri[illegible] losed in a silver casket of [illegible] he memorialists say that [illegible] Vernacular Press Act fro[illegible] ook, Lord Ripon has the [illegible] the whole country rejoice[illegible] Excellency, restoring as it d[illegible] have been taught to believ[illegible]

THE *Madra*[illegible] Winton case:—The wh[illegible] concerned, an unfortunate [illegible] as undergone a sentence [illegible] has not been found gu[illegible] to make themselves un[illegible] counsel, at any rate, as [illegible] his brief, overheard the [illegible] ot inform the court of it [illegible] nds conceived of an ir[illegible] *ble* which belongs to the [illegible] that our judges have [illegible] ses where the death of [illegible] w from a European, to [illegible] imprisonment, it should [illegible] quarter if parties in the fu[illegible] happened in the past, re[illegible] t even of simple hurt.

THE Rangoon [illegible] suggests that In[illegible] a profitabl[illegible] above 25,0[illegible] the Straits [illegible] that "th[illegible] they [illegible] tta paper [illegible] t find Burmese. Last [illegible] re imported [illegible] escriptions. [illegible] ea-drinkers, there is no [illegible] fer in time [illegible] h Indian tea [illegible] criptions. If [illegible] rket in Burma [illegible] k it in small [illegible] may find its [illegible] classes; and there need be little fear if this was done that the Indian tea would not hold its own amongst a people who appreciate quality, and who willingly pay two or three annas a quart more for Bass' beer than they do for inferior or less known brands.

MR. C. P. ILBERT owes his appointment as Law Member, the *Pioneer* learns, chiefly to the recommendation of Sir Henry Thring, the well-known conveyancer. Some time ago, when the subject was under discussion, it was suggested by some eminent authorities at home that the Government of India should confine itself to stating to English counsel the substance of any legislation it thought desirable, and that draft bills in accordance with such instructions should be prepared in England, and be sent out to this country to be passed. Not unnaturally, the Government of India objected to this proposal, and eventually, after Professor Bryce had refused the appointment, Sir Henry Thring was asked to nominate one of his most promising pupils. Thus the lot has fallen on Mr. Ilbert. Mr. Ilbert may turn out to be much more than a mere conveyancer; and, indeed, it is earnestly to be hoped for the sake of India that he will bring to the administration, gifts far other than mere technical skill in one of the most technical branches of English law. . . . . The evil of having a mere conveyancer in such an appointment is simply enormous; and if the Government could not find a man qualified, not merely to pass through his term of office without discredit, but whose presence as a member of the Supreme Government was clearly likely to be a benefit to the country, then they would have been well advised to have left the post vacant and to have appointed a properly qualified Public Works member instead."

THE new Bishop of Rangoon, the Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D., is well known in Madras as a zealous and successful missionary of that diocese. The *Madras Mail* gives the following sketch of his career:—"He came out to India as a young man some twenty years ago, and was entertained on the staff of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His first labours were in Tinnevelly, where he soon distinguished himself by his zeal and capacity. When the project of opening out a well-organised medical mission was first seriously entertained by the society, Mr. Strachan was selected specially for the work. He was sent home; and for some years studied medicine at Edinburgh. His career as a medical student was an honourable one, and on taking his degree of M. D., he secured the gold medal of his year. On his return to India, he started the medical mission at Nazareth in Tinnevelly; and great success attended the enterprise. In 1874 he was brought up to Madras to act as Diocesan Secretary of the society, and this post he held till he took leave to England in 1880. He has always enjoyed a high reputation as a man of zeal and ability. As a missionary, he was well known for his great activity and his great success. As Secretary of the diocesan branch of the S. P. G. he was careful, business-like, and prompt. And as incumbent of St. Thomas' Church he enjoyed the good opinion and regard of his people. He is now on his return to India."

SAYS the *North China Herald*:—It is curious how, just at the present time, fresh evidence continues to crop up respecting the increased cultivation of opium in the interior of this country. From every direction accounts reach us of the spread of the "baneful though beautiful flowers," the contemplation of which causes such anguish of mind to his Excellency Li Hung-chang. If, as has been hinted, native opium is to be taxed as well as foreign, the Government will indeed receive an enormous addition to its revenue. The idea of deriving wealth from a cultivation which has been repeatedly denounced and declared illegal in numberless successive edicts, by a Government which piously refuses to batten on the vice and misery of its people, has something vastly original about it. One cannot but admire the fine disregard of consistency shown by this conversion of a criminal offence into a legalised and, to the Government, lucrative branch of industry.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—If Sir Garnet Wolseley puts a stopper on the mouth of the Channel tunnel, or brings it to nought anywhere in its course, we shall thank him heartily, and think he has done the country more good than he did in driving Koffee Kalkalli out of Coomassie, or in capturing Sekukuni.

H. R. H. THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF has nominated his senior A.D.C., Colonel Bateson, to the vacancy on his personal establishment, caused by the death of General the Hon. J. Macdonald, and the duties of the office of Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge will henceforth be discharged by Colonel Bateson, in addition to those of A.D.C.

MRS. BROWNRIGG has received a letter from the Earl of Northbrook, conveying, by [illegible] command, the Queen's deep sympathy and condolence with her loss by the death of the late Captain Brownrigg, R.N.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in the House of Commons on February 10, in answer to Mr. Broadhurst, that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the rank of Privy Councillor on Sir Hercules Robinson, and also to create Sir Evelyn Wood a G.C.M.G. and Sir H. de Villiers a K.C.M.G. In addition to these honours, the dignity of a G.C.M.G. has been accepted by President Brand, subject to the consent of the Volksraad.

ON Feb. 11 Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, the oldest judge on the English bench, attained his 84th year. The learned judge was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in June, 1870.

THE *Siberian Gazette* publishes an account of acts of cruelty and violence done by the Chinese to some Russian Kirghese. According to these reports, 600 Chinese soldiers made a raid upon the Kirghese, carried off eleven women, three girls, and six young children, and robbed, burnt, or otherwise destroyed all the Kirghese possessed.

A BILLIARD match between the French and American champions seems to have caused a great sensation in Paris, where the game was played. The *World* says:—There has been terrible excitement in Paris over the Slosson-Vignaux billiard match. Every night the Place de l'Opera was black with a crowd of people anxiously watching a transparency in a window on the third floor of the Grand Hotel. Behind the transparency was an electric light, and every five minutes the score of the two adversaries was posted up in big figures on the transparency. Thanks, perhaps, not a little to the influence of President Grévy, billiards are *à la mode*. Augier, Legouve, Meilhac, Pailleron, Dumas the younger, and a lot more theatrico-literary folks all have private tables, and are learned in the *série Française*, the *série Américaine*, *carambolage par la bande*, &c.

ON Friday, Feb. 3, Mr. J. Nicol Fleming was liberated from prison on a bail bond, but the sum lodged has not been made public. The charge against him is—"Having on various occasions during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, within the head-office of the Glasgow Bank, Glasgow, falsified the books of the said bank by making, or causing to be made, false and fictitious entries therein, in order to conceal and misrepresent the true state of the affairs of the said bank from the shareholders, creditors, and others.

ACCORDING to the American papers, the Russian Government, after exhaustive trials, have adopted the Lay torpedo, and paid Mr. Lay his stipulated reward of £20,000.

"AT the first meeting of the newly-appointed Commissioners for the city of London, Mr. Felton, the chairman for this year, said that "with regard to the electric lighting, he hoped that by the end of the year they would have extended it to all the principal thoroughfares in the east and west districts of the city."

A COMPANY has been formed in Hastings with a nominal capital of £50,000 (£10,000 of which will be called up), its object being to introduce the Brush system of electric lighting into that town. The company has obtained leave from Messrs. Hammond and Co., the concessionaires of the Brush system in Sussex, to work this system in Hastings.

"To dispel erroneous ideas respecting electric lighting," the secretary to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Co. has written as follows to a paper in Malta:—"I notice that an attempt is made to throw discredit upon electric lighting owing to the failure of the British Electric Light Co. to carry out their contract at Liverpool, and from the fact that the Corporation of Edinburgh and the Brush Co. could not come to terms. The system which is used by this company has proved an enormous success in all parts of the world, and I enclose a list of contracts they have carried out or have in hand, which shows the enormous number of over 2,600 lamps of 2,000 candle power within a period of really only a few months. The Edinburgh contract is a mere question of bargaining. The lighting was, I am told by a friend who saw it, simply beautiful in the Princess street and Gardens; but the Edinburgh Council want to have it cheaper than the Brush Co. care to let them have it, and therefore no contract is made for the present, but no one much doubts that one will be speedily made. As to the Liverpool failure, that was with the Gramme machine and Gonokie lamp, not with the Brush machine and lamp. A company has been formed to work some concessions of the Brush Co. for portions of England, and within 24 hours of the issue of the prospectus the capital was subscribed many times, and the directors were so overwhelmed with applications that they had abruptly to close the list."

THE island of Herm, says *Truth*, which was recently let on lease to the monks of La Trappe, has been abandoned by them, as they find that they cannot raise the plants for their Trapistine, the soil being unsuitable. The island has now been sold for £7,000 to the Grande Chartreuse monks, who are of opinion that it will produce an abundance of daffodils, which are the principal ingredient in their famous *liqueurs*. As one of the rules of this order enforces solitude, it is probable that the people of Guernsey will be deprived of one of their favourite resorts.

THE social relations of the Russian Imperial family are not all that could be wished. The Grand Duke Constantine has been asked to go abroad, and not come back. His hopeful son has been apparently rather tightly looked after since he was discovered to be "insane." According to a London Society paper, the letters of some of the most exalted persons in Russia are not free from examination while under the care of the Czar's officials. The Grand Duchess Vladimir discovered the other day that a letter which she had written to her family, and in which it is said that she complained of the dullness and insecurity of life at the Russian Court, had been opened before delivery to the post. The Grand Duchess, who is a lady of some energy, inquired into the affair, and found that the spy into her affairs was no other than her own personal aide-de-camp. Full of indignation, she complained to the Emperor, but, to her astonishment, met with no sympathy from His Majesty. The German Princess was, however, not to be appeased, and declared emphatically that, if the offender was not immediately dismissed, she would make a public scandal and quit the country. On her insistence, the aide-de-camp was relieved of his functions; but he is about to receive another and more lucrative appointment.

BOMBAY, 1750.*

GROSE'S ACCOUNT.

> Now by the powers o' verse and prose!
> Thou art a dainty chiel, O Grose!
>
> *Burns on Captain Grose.*

IT may be as well at the outset to state that the hero of this article is not the Captain Grose of Burns. He has, however, some strong affinities to him. The lines

> "He's ta'en the Antiquarian trade
> I think they call it."

And

> "A chiel's amang ye takin notes,
> And, faith, he'll prent it"

fairly apply to him in Bombay. Our Grose was a writer and covenanted servant of the East India Company, a close observer and a man of much intelligence; and we think we will be able to show that he has left on record the best account that exists of Bombay as it was in the middle of the last century.

WHEN GROSE LANDED

in Bombay, Poona had just become the capital of the Mahrattas. Our territorial acquisitions in Western India were no bigger than they were in 1665, when we took over the island from the Portuguese, unless indeed we add to this a few square miles of earth at Tellicherry. We were still on the tenterhooks of uncertainty, for our position was quite as precarious and critical as it was in the end of the seventeenth century, when Aurungzebe and Sivaji laid waste the Deccan and Konkan plains. Those twin giants, the Gog and Magog of our early Governors, had disappeared, and were now no longer a menace to us; but the existence of Bombay as an English settlement was still a matter of doubt in the future. For that dominant power which Sivaji had quickened into life was now in full swing at Poona, Sattara, and Raighur. The right arm of the Mahratta nation was as yet unbroken by the defeat of Panipat—their Flodden field, where the Afghans drove them back from the gates of Delhi, and inflicted a blow upon them from which they never recovered.

We had enemies in all quarters—north, south, and east, and even in the west; the sea, our ancient and natural ally, whence alone we could draw men and munitions of war, was covered by the fleets of Angria, who had wrapped up in the folds of his piratical dominion a wide extent of country stretching away south from the mouth of Bombay harbour. Moreover, the fall of Bassein in 1739 was an event of sinister import to us, and added new dangers to our political situation, for we were now hemmed in as we had never been before. Bad as the Portuguese were in Salsette, they were better neighbours for us than the Mahrattas, who now, after sweeping over the island, confronted us with their outposts on the hill of Bandora. And this may be said,—that weak as Portugal was, so long as she held Salsette it acted as a barrier between us and the enemy, and broke the force of the mass that was pressing down upon us from the Dekany hills.

Our readers will see that the outlook from the bastions of Bombay Castle was at this time altogether a dreary one; for though the sun rose then as it does now, there was this important difference,—that there was not a peak or valley in the wide [illegible] which it lighted up but what was in the hands of the enemy. Kolabah, Thull, Oorun, Caranjah, Kurnalla, Prabhul, Matheran, Bhowmalung, with the Khandalla range ending in Rajmachi, with all the intervening country and ten times as much beyond it, with the islands of Henri, Khenri, Elephanta, and Trombay, were governed or misgoverned by the enemies of England.

The truth seems to be—and it was well understood by those who then lived in Bombay, and by those who lived out of it, who had studied the subject—that we could not afford to quarrel, just at this particular time, with either the Peishwa or his great henchman Angria; and though we did not turn our cheeks to the smiter, we had from motives of expediency to allow their gibes and jeers, and scoffs and taunts, to pass apparently unnoticed. When we made a ditch round the fort, they told us that they would soon fill it up in a single night with their slippers. When they seized a supply of our swords, they sent word to us that they would not cut butter. Once we went so far as to negotiate with Angria, and try and buy him off, by an annual subsidy, an attitude which looks like temporising. He asked for twelve lakhs of rupees or £150,000 per annum. That was what he estimated the worth of his predatory commerce. But this policy had one good effect,—that it enabled us to gain time, bide our time, recruit our marine, and strengthen our fortification, which before this time was between the bastions of the nature of a garden-wall. The destruction of Angria and the defeat of Panipat came afterwards; and it is not too much to say that it was almost a miracle that Bombay was not now swallowed up in the Mahratta dominion of Western India—

> A living prey
> Unto their teeth,
> And bloody cruelty.

Such was the political situation of Bombay when our author landed here in the autumn of the year of our Lord 1750.

He came out in the Lord Anson, East Indiaman, and had a voyage of five months, which was considered a good one. There is no doubt, we think, that he landed at our present Custom House-bunder, and if so he would be most conveniently placed for paying his respects to the Governor. So at 6 in the evening he hied him to Government House, as in duty bound. It was quite near, and you may still see the framework of it within the Arsenal. The Governor was affable and courteous, and *sans ceremonie*

ASKED MR. GROSE TO SUPPER

that very evening. His name was William Wake, and he was now completing the eighth year of his reign, to be succeeded by a man better known in history as the Honourable Richard Bouchier, Esq. And here it may be as well to observe that the hours of business at this time in Bombay were from sunrise to 1 p. m., when its cares and troubles were laid aside and our breeched and wigged citizens, and our patched dames and demoiselles, spent their time, like the little children in France, in eating, drinking, and sleeping. If the *mauvais quart d'heure* was about 12, the time of universal satisfaction was 1 p.m., when dinner was served. After this came the hookah, the gurgling noise of which, sooth to say, had a wonderfully soothing effect, and sent the guests asleep. It is averred that the siesta was invigorating, and that they rose like giants refreshed, and sallied out to walk, ride, or drive on such oxen-drawn vehicles as were then available in the neighbourhood of Bombay Green. Fortified with the fresh sea breeze along the Back Bay sands, or a lounge on Mendham's point, our diners of 1 o'clock returned at 8 with renewed appetite to attack the ghost of the feast, to which there were added some piquant dishes with which the cooks of these days no doubt found it their interest to titillate the jaded palate. And if they could not eat, they could drink. For Niebuhr tells us they were nothing loth to grapple with the strong wines of Portugal, the consumption of which, he avers, contributed to swell the mortuary returns. But in addition to these, Grose tells us of three drinks which now burst upon the bibulous world of Bombay with astonishing effect. The three viands which now divided public attention were the spirit of Deer, the spirit of Mutton, and the spirit of Goat, to such marvellous ingenuity are men driven to invent new names for liquors to quench their thirst. These drinks were in great vogue, and the way they got their names was this:—A haunch of venison, a joint of mutton, or a quarter of goat was thrown into the vat when the arrack was being distilled, and while correcting its fiery nature, imparted a new flavour which was considered mighty fine. The blend of each of these spirits was different; every man had his favourite, some the one, some the other, the deer, no doubt, from its wild *gout* outrunning the other animal spirits in the chase. We ourselves should rather object to any one of them, but as matter of history this explains the consumption of arrack, of which it is said the English were the best customers of the best brands from Goa. There could be at this supper only

A FEW LADIES,

as in 1739 there were only eight unmarried ladies in the Bombay Presidency, twenty married ladies, four to eight widows, and "never more" than seven children. This last Malthusian statement, even though seven is the complete number, seems to us preposterous, and throws discredit upon the entire statement. It is quite true that Niebuhr was here for six months in 1764, and tells us that during the whole time he was here neither marriage nor baptism took place, but even this statement does not warrant us, on the vital statistics of Bombay at any period, uttering the cry of Poe's raven—"*Never more!*"

But we are now on safer ground. All the ladies wore patches. At least Mrs. King, the Chief's wife, of Angengo, did, and Angengo, if we recollect rightly, was then a more lucrative post than Bombay. Here it was that Orme the historian was born, and Eliza Draper; so we imitate Sterne in asking pardon of the reader for the "digression." But to the patches. Grose records that at a reception some leading natives condoled with Mr. King on his wife's distemper, and hoped that there would be no more breaking out of boils and blains! At this supper party there could be no lack of

SUBJECTS OF CONVERSATION.

The Scotch Rebellion was already an extinct volcano, and Grose does not notice the Scotch unless to call attention to the fact that the Dekhany tat resembles those shaggy brutes that are reared on the mountains of Scotland. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle is not once named. People do not talk statecraft after dinner, much less after supper; so Grose amuses us with the way he dodged the sea-sickness by going on board the Lord Anson with an empty stomach. No doubt everybody having supped, resolved to try the same on going home, the sea moaning bodefully all the time on the blackrocks outside the big dining-room. Grose was told of two fearful bugbears to new comers, the Berbiers and the Mordechino, but was consoled by the fact that the doctors of Bombay were now a very different lot from the rusty razors of past times. The health of the city was greatly improved, for which we had very much to thank the doctors.

To have good doctors you must pay them well. This is an axiom that cannot be disputed, so Grose avers that the small allowances granted to surgeons in the early days of Bombay was a principal reason why its mortality had become a byeword in Europe, where Bombay was termed the grave of Englishmen. He tells us that Governor Phipps (1720 to 1728), anxious to curry favour with his masters at home inaugurated a number of reductions, and among others in the Bombay Marine. On examining a schedule of salaries, he observed the surgeon's salary put down at Rs. 42 per mensem. "O ho! there must be some mistake here; the figures are transposed." And sure enough, he altered them to Rs. 24. (1)

Grose gives us the particulars of a race of pigmies in the Carnatic. Two specimens had been sent by one Vencajee trading in these parts to Robert Horne, Governor (1734-39), and Captain Boag was commissioned to bring them up to Bombay. The creatures were two feet high, were without hair, sallow white in colour, and walked erect. They were melancholy, had a rational sense of their captivity, and many human actions. They made their own beds, and the joints of their legs were not re-entering like monkeys, but salient like those of men. The sea air did not agree with them: the female sickened and died, and the male became inconsolable and died also. Boag buried them at sea. Horne, like many men, was fond of specimens, and asked the captain why he did not preserve them in spirits, who replied bluntly that he never thought of it. So this new race perished on their way to Bombay; for though Governor Horne wrote to Vencajee to get another pair, the pigmies would not be coaxed out of their lair, but remain impenetrably fixed in their native jungles.

THE GOVERMENT HOUSE (2)

where Grose took his supper is still to the fore, and must be the oldest house in Bombay. It is marked "Governor's House" in his map of Bombay, and now faces you as you enter the gate of the Bombay Arsenal, with a board upon it, on which is printed the prosaic inscription "Pattern Room." In a paper on Gerald Aungier, about eighteen months ago, we hazarded the conjecture that the "four-square house" we took over from the Portuguese was still extant, though the moderns have piled an upper storey on its bomb-proof roof. The discovery of this map of Grose sets the question at rest. This venerable relic still exists, and can never cease to be of interest to every man who is proud of his city and curious of its early history. Here the first twenty Governors, from Aungier to Hornby, had their abode, Oxenden and Child in the seventeenth century, and such magnates as Boone, Bourchier, and Crommelin in the eighteenth. Not all wassail and wine, for here, no doubt, Cooke was disgraced, Child died, and here in 1734 Robert Cowan received his notice to quit the service of the East India Company, and not very far off within the four bastions and curtain of Bombay Castle, some of the most momentous scenes of Bombay history have taken place.

We are sure our fellow-citizens will join in the wish that such a venerable relic as exists among us should be carefully preserved. It may, and it may not. The spirit of improvement is abroad; and not very far off.

So great is the rage for improvement now-a-days, that we think it is highly [illegible] full of bran-new ideas will remove it as an excrescence.

The Castle, as our readers are aware, is a quadrangle, and the bastion facing Mody Bay was called Tank Bastion. Not for the reason that it was near the big tank which faces the Mint, but because there is a tank of water within the bastion itself. Here is also one of the oldest sculptured works in Bombay. It may indeed be Portuguese and before our advent. This is

A COLOSSAL SUNDIAL,

ten feet high, with much grotesque carving, heads of men, monsters, and animals, intermingled with leaves, towering high above the dial-face. The visitor will observe that the disc looks out seaward; indeed, as you stand on the bastion the face cannot be observed without a considerable craning of the neck, and the angle seems, exactly the same as that of the clock-face of the Arsenal observatory, to catch the eye of the mariner on entering the harbour. The gnomon is gone, but even if a new one were fixed in it, it could be of no use, for the roof of some buildings obstruct the view of it from the sea. The hours are now as distinctly marked as on the day that they were cut in the stone, and in the rim or border which surrounds it a seed of the peepul tree having found a matrix, projects a branch covered with big leaves, which wave to and fro in the breeze over the dial-plate, as if in mockery of time and the strongest efforts of man to measure it.

The time that we have spent with Grose in

THE BOMBAY OF 1750

leaves no doubt in our mind that it was a dirty, uncomfortable, exasperating kind of place. There is much to interest one, however, particularly a new arrival. We are shown the Breach, now the Vellard, and which has been long known as

HORNBY'S VELLARD.

[Dr. Buist seems to have been aware that the vellard was built before Hornby's Governorship, for he tells us in an article on the Geology of Bombay which is published in the transactions of the Bombay Geographical Transactions, vol. X., 1852, that the embankment between Love Grove and Mahaluxmi was completed "about a hundred years before" *i. e.* 1752, which, it is said, has contributed much to the improved health of the place.] It has already cost £150,000. We had always understood that this was the special work of Admiral Hornby, Governor 1771-84, and indeed that this was the last work he executed. But here it is in a book published in 1772, a second edition, and which was certainly written ere Hornby could have done anything to it as Governor. He may, however, have given the finishing touch to it. But let us look at

THE FORT.

The walls appear very much as they are laid down in Murray's Guide-book map of 1857, ere the levelling process had commenced. Barring Elphinstone-circle, the configuration of the business part of the town, its main streets and lines of communication, are very much in appearance what they are now in 1882. In a picture in this book taken from about the site of the Town Hall, we are glad to renew acquaintance with our old friend, the Cathedral. It is the same, and not the same. Being shorn of the upper portion of the tower where the clock is, it looks stunted in the picture, what Dr. Chalmers to an agricultural friend called "a church of the short-horned breed." It looks abashed and less crowded than it now is, and altogther in alonely and noiseless neighbourhood.

We can aver that the same tree, *a ficus*, which still overshadows the fountain between the Circle and the Cathedral, where so many men and beasts slake their thirst and find a shelter from the noonday sun, is there. On the site of Sassoon's Buildings (Kemp's) are two double-storeyed houses, the upper storey having a verandah the exact counterpart of that which you may still see in the old Secretariat, Apollo-street, and which may be accepted as the type of the houses which were being erected about this time. In this neighbourhood and occupying as it were the rim of the Bombay Green, were the houses of the leading Government servants and merchants, but mostly one-storeyed bungalows, as the want of room had not begun to tell, the best proof of which is that on looking up Church Gate-street we can see that the great block now opposite Mrs. Lake's shop, extending for two or three hundred yards up our present Hornby row, is covered with cocoanut trees. That quarter within the Fort walls occupied by what Grose calls the black population—we mean what is embraced between Hornby-row and Moody Khan-street and the Circle, and the outlet to the north of Bazaar-street on your way to the Boree-bunder station, where the old Bazaar-gate stood—seems as densely peopled as now. The population of the island was then about 100,000. Not only so, but Apollo and Marine-streets, Church Gate-street, Hummum-street, Medows-street in all its integrity under another name which we do not know, as General Medows' Governorship lasted from 1788 to 1790, and even the lanes, such as Ash, Dean, Rope Walk, and others, debouching on our now Rampart-row, are extant; while the block on which the Oriental Bank now stands, and which some of our readers will remember as the site of Treacher's shop, stands out like a promontory parallel with the walls of the town. There is now a house, two-storeyed, and as the phrase goes, self-contained, at the end of Medows-street, nearly opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office, which represents a style of this date (and another of a similar character may be seen next to the Old Court House, in Apollo-street), and which a Glasgow reader would recognise as an exact copy of the buildings in Virginia-street, belonging to the same period. It must have been, we think, the residence of some European magnate who courted the sea-breeze on this outskirt of the Fort; and the walls of some portion of the Convent School and Chapel in the same street are so old that you need not be afraid to carry them back to a time anterior to the English occupation. As for Cowasjee Patel-street, Parsee Bazaar-street and Mody Khan-street, there are no doubt houses there, either inhabited or in ruins, as old as Bombay Castle.

There was scarcely at this time in all Colaba a single building except three tombs (one of which at all events remains) in the middle of the island, which were always kept whitewashed as a guide to vessels entering the harbour; and at the extreme end, on a small eminence, a look-out house (he does not say a light-house) for ships. The whole of Colaba, he tells us, was let in 1750 for grazing at £20 or Rs. 200 per annum. We are afraid we must bring Mendham's Burying-ground nearer the Fort walls than the Bandstand and Cooperage, the site usually assigned to it. The portico of St. Andrew's Kirk as it now stands (1882) would be, we estimate, about 200 feet from the gateway of Mendham's Burying-ground, which was a parallelogram apparently about 500 feet long and 250 broad, and so near the sea (you must make allowance for reclaimed land) that at high tide on walking along the beach you would, as in the case of Colaba churchyard, require to elbow your way round the corner between the sea and the cemetery walls. We know that Mendham's Burying-ground was cleared away in 1760, and Sonapore opened at the same time. Grose's map lays down Mendham, which is evidence in itself that it was drawn before 1760. The banian-trees near the Young Men's Christian Institute are no doubt exuberant for obvious reasons. We must not omit that in our *coup d'œil* past the Cathedral, we descry at the terminus of Church Gate-street the gate itself, turreted (near the Floral Fountain), and with perhaps a sleeping-room above, also a side door or "needle-eye" for late men who were on the *wandergang* and required the pass or word of the night during the small hours. At this period, and long before it, there must have been many residences, country-houses of rich Portuguese and others, at Mazagon. Of what may be termed the new Native Town, north of the Esplanade, the eastern part, say about the present Jumma Musjid, comprehending the Market, Mandvie, Oomerkharree and Bhooleshwar districts are much older than the western, *i. e.*, Dhobie-talao, Girgaum, Chowpattie and Khetwady, which latter appear as a mass of cocoanut-gardens, so late as a map of 1806. It is astonishing how even now the cocoanut seems to swallow up all the buildings in this last-named district in a mass of greenery. For look at it from Cumballa Hill or the new road on Malabar Hill, in the month of May when every green herb without water is here withered up, and this is the case. Much more from the summit of the Clock Tower; and Mr. Geary mentioned in the account of his balloon ascent, that at an attitude of several thousand feet, almost everything of Bombay disappeared except the docks and the coco trees, in fact I think he hinted that our abode for this very reason might [illegible] "Green Isle." Speaking of

THE DOCK YARD

we may as well accompany Mr. Grose to it. He calls it the Marine Yard, and to-day we enter it by the same big gateway opposite the old Court House, the ground being still devoted to the same purpose as in 1750. A crowd of new buildings have since sprung up with which we do not at present concern ourselves. The original Dry Dock of Bombay still exists in all its integrity. It astonished not only Grose, but Niebuhr who notes that two ships could be repaired in it at one time. Though ship-building has much outgrown the dimensions of this dock, it can still accommodate two craft of considerable burthen at once, and to our hazy notions of hydraulic engineering, seems a splendid piece of mason work, as good to-day apparently as it was 150 years ago. The newer dock nearer the Sailors' Home, and lying in juxta position and parallel with this, does not at all events by way of contrast offer anything favourable. Outside of these, and we now approach the utmost limit in this direction of the Bombay fortification seawards, is a salient angle covered by a most venerable relic of antiquity, and which you ascend by stairs much the worse of the wear. This is no less than the Royal Bastion of Bombay, on which no doubt much bunting and gunpowder were expended in former generations. The ground sounds hollow under your feet, for lascars of sorts or marine men and women seem to have taken up their abode in Troglodyte fashion within the vaults beneath. On descending you observe an arch as old looking as the hills, which leads through a tunnel to the other and shore side of this bastion and great sea-wall. Here Grose no doubt heard the waves of the Indian Ocean dashing at his feet, and saw before him the melancholy main with, in one direction, no land intervening between him and the coast of Africa. This bastion to a favoured few at 6 p.m. must have supplied in 1750 the place of the Apollo-bunder, and a more eligible spot for enjoying the sea-breeze and a view of the harbour we cannot imagine.

(*To be Continued.*)

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(1) Shortly before this period there was considerable grumbling among the writers of the Company, and in 1739 they sent home a representation that their income was insufficient to defray their expenses accompanied by the following schedule to show that their living could not be "done for less."

Calculation of Monthly Bombay Expenses.

	Rs.	qrs.
One fowl per diem at 1 qr. 6 p. each	9	3
One chicken or fish and rice 1½ p. each	5	1
Flour, pepper, mustard, &c.	0	2
Greens	0	3
3 rolls per diem, 2 p. each	2	1
Wine and Punch, Rs. 2 each	15	0
Ghee	0	3
Oil and Candles	4	0
Wood 1,200 billets Rs. 2½ per mille	3	0
Tea half cally	1	2
Sugar or sugar-candy	2	2
Milk	0	3
Butter, 2 lbs., Re. 1 per lb.	2	0
Water-bearer	0	2
Rs.	48	2

The drink and oil bill mean late hours, for though the bill is small those items form a large proportion of the gross expenditure.

(2) When the English took possession of this island, they found in that part of it which chiefly commands the harbour an old fortified house, the residence of the Portuguese Governor, and though this house might have served for other valuable uses, they were tempted to make of it the centre house of the castle which they built round it. It is, however, impossible to conceive in every sense a more incommodious structure, and the same or perhaps less cost than the reparations and additions have stood in to the Company would have built a much better mansion new from the ground. For the false economy of preserving this old piece of building, which need not have been demolished or thrown away [illegible] it hindered the English not only [illegible] more commanding position to the harbour which is that of Mendhams point, but made them blind to the disadvantage of the Fort built round it, being overlooked by an eminence near it called Dungharee point, on which there is only a small untenable little fort of no defence, which serves only for the town prison for debtors or criminals.

* A voyage to the East Indies. By Mr. Grose, London 1772.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the Bombay Gymkhana were held yesterday afternoon and were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

LONG JUMP.—The first event was the long jump, and the winner was A. Arthur, who covered 17 ft. 10 in. The next longest leap was that made by F. A. Little, who cleared 17 ft. 1½ in. The other names on the card were A. Cooper, O. Got, P. R. Wilson, and Captain Whiteford.

HURDLE RACE.—It was intended that the Hurdle Race should be run in heats, but there was only one race, which Arthur won easily. The other competitors were A. F. Beaufort, Captain Whiteford, and W. H. Killick.

THROWING THE CRICKET-BALL.—The following competed in throwing the cricket-ball:—W. S. P. Bunbury, E. F. Nicholson, W. Murray, and W. E. Young. Bunbury pitched the ball 97 yards 4 feet, whilst Murray sent it a distance of 96 yards.

ONE MILE RACE.

W. S. P. Bunbury	1
L. B. Ker	2
L. Rivett-Carnac	3
J. de C. Atkins	0

In the first lap Rivett Carnac led, followed pretty closely by Bunbury, who in a few moments passed him. In the second lap Bunbury led with Ker a few yards in his rear, Rivett-Carnac lying third. The same order of going was maintained up to the finish, Bunbury coming in winner in capital form. Atkins gave up the race in the third lap.

OBSTACLE RACE FOR VOLUNTEERS.—This was extremely amusing. The obstacles were various, and their arrangement and selection must have been the work of an original mind. The first thing which the competitors had to get over was a pretty trifle in the way of fences, with a ditch on one side and a bank on the other. They then had to appear ridiculous by crawling on all fours through some barrels with the ends knocked out: after which there was an acrobatic performance on a vaulting horse. When they had crawled beneath some garden benches, the gallant Volunteers charged down upon, and fell into, a wide black puddle, which some of the spectators were inconsiderate enough to suppose they were going to jump over. When all this was being gone through a second time, the competitors wore anything but a cheerful aspect, and it seemed to be a relief to them to flop into the dirty water at least one volunteer stayed in so long as to give one the impression that he rather enjoyed it, or was unable to get out. McMekin had it all his own way, and won in a canter and in a state that was miry. The order was as follows:—

W. McMeekin	1
H. Gawthorne	2
C. H. Parker	3
Herb. Gawthorne	0
J. Greaby	0

MENAGERIE RACE.—This was funny, and the birds and beasts, apart from their owners of course, formed a very interesting show. There was a bad start, which is not surprising in a race in which [illegible] he (or she) had not got a turn of speed, the owner, whose hopes of winning could never have been set very high, quietly jammed the interesting creature into a basket. We have never seen a toad race before, and the specimen which entered the lists yesterday did not convince us that nature intended him for that kind of sport. It was not as sprightly as a well-conditioned toad should be, and heaved itself along in a very careless manner. A young pig enjoyed himself immensely at his owner's expense, and not all the moral suasion of a long bamboo could make an orderly pig of him. Perhaps if his owner had tried to drive him in an opposite direction to the winning post, he would have won the race. A turkey awoke to a sense of his responsibilities when it was too late, and flew away in fine style just as the race was finished. The black-buck came in a winner by ever so many lengths. A bunch of lucerne attached to the end of a pole and dangled in a tantalising way before the buck's nose may have had something to with the victory. Another horned beast—a goat—won the second prize. Of course the antics of the animals, to say nothing of the performances of their owners, caused great merriment.

150 YARDS HANDICAP.—This was a very good race, the competitors coming in well together. It ended in this way:—

A Arthur, 1 yard	1
G. R. Johnston, scratch	2
M. Mavrogordato, 15 yards	3
A. F. Beaufort	
F. L. Steel	0
F. O. Bridgeman	0
O. Got	0
H. Bicknell	0
W. A. Bankier	0
N. S. Symons	0
W. E. Young	0
W. M. Macdonald	0

This race was run in 16⅘ seconds.

Mr. W. M. Tennent acted as starter, and the Hon. C. G. Kemball and Mr. J. McL. Campbell as judges.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME (SATURDAY).

I.—4-45 p.m.	High jump, 7 entries.
II.—5 p.m.	100 yards flat race challenge cup, 6 entries.
III.	Putting the shot, 4 entries.
IV.—5-15 p.m.	Volunteer 200 yards handicap, 7 entries.
V.—5-25 p.m.	Quarter-mile, challenge cup, 5 entries.
VI.—5-30 p.m.	Bicycle race, about 2 miles, 7 entries.
VII.—5-45 p.m.	Veterans' race, 100 yards, 14 entries.
VIII.—5-55 p.m.	Volunteer quarter handicap, 9 entries.
IX.—6-5 p.m.	Steeplechase and handicap, steeplechase, 9 entries.

By kind permission of the colonel and officers, the band of the King's Own Regiment will play during the afternoon.

SENEX ON THEOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some one forwarded to me, a few days ago, the number of the *Theosophist* for the current month, and it occurred to me that, though I had read something about it lately in the newspapers, I had only a very vague idea what theosophy really is, beyond that it is a new religion imported into Bombay by a Russian Princess and an American Colonel, and that it is connected somehow with conjuring and the temporary raising of the dead. As, in my opinion, nothing should be considered too insignificant for inquiry, I consulted a work of reference and learned what theosophy really is. "Theosophy is a speculation of certain visionaries who pretend to be able to hold direct communication with the Deity, from whom they receive peculiar gifts, and who pretend to be able to direct or combat the influence of the Deity, either by the medium of genii or demons, or by the agency of stars or fluids." Theosophy, therefore, far from being a newly invented religion, dates from the most remote antiquity, for wherever a society of a dozen persons has existed there has been a theosophist amongst them who "pretended to be able to hold direct communication with the Deity," and, consequently, entitled to be maintained at the expense of the rest. The *Theosophist*, published at Bombay, professes to be "a monthly journal devoted to Oriental philosophy, art, literature, and occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism, and other secret sciences." By "art and literature" is, of course, meant occult art and literature, with as much acrimony as the sects of any of the established religions. The believers in spiritualism are already divided into sects which wrangle on points of spiritualistic dogma. A dispute is now raging on two points as difficult of decision as the celebrated diphthong which divided the Arians and Athanasians. One of these points is whether the drapery worn by the spirits who are summoned to earth by media is the ghost, or spirit, of real drapery that has been worn in this world, or drapery manufactured in the other world "out of the cosmic matter of the universe" for spiritual wear. The other is whether the fact of the spirit resembling, in form and feature, the body when living is proof of identity. In a controversial article, in which the *Theosophist* is at issue with a rival visionary, the *Spiritualist*, on these important questions, the former says: "It sometimes happens that a materialised spirit will leave behind, as a memento of his visit, some little piece cut from his spiritual drapery. Does the *Spiritualist* believe that the bit of muslin has come from the region of pure spirit from which the disembodied soul descends? Certainly no philosophically-minded spiritualist would, but if, as regards the drapery, such a person would admit that this is fashioned from the cosmic matter of the universe by the will of the spirit which makes this manifest (accepting our theory so far), does it not rationally follow that all the 'material' of the materialised visitor must probably be also so fashioned? And in that case if the will of a spirit without form can produce the particular form which the sitter recognises as his dead friend, does he not do this by copying the features required from some records to which as a spirit he has access? And in that case again is it not clear that some other spirit would equally have that power? Mere reflection, in fact, on the principles of creation will lead one straight to a comprehension of the utter worthlessness of resemblance in a materialised spirit as a proof of identity." These two questions open up a vast field for speculation. After thinking them over for a whole night, with a napkin wetted with iced water applied to my brows, I am of opinion, on the first question, that the theory of the *Theosophist* (that the raiment is fashioned out of the cosmic matter of the universe) is a trifle less absurd than that of the *Spiritualist*. In the first place, spirits certainly exhibit a predilection for the wear of muslin, or some other gauzy fabric which is seldom worn in [illegible] we seldom hear of a spirit in corduroys and boots; and, in the next, I find it difficult to imagine the spirits wearing the ghosts of the garments they wore in life whilst those garments are, at the same time, decorating, in substance, the form of a crossing sweeper or, are perhaps, exposed for sale in a second-hand clothes-shop. The other question—whether spirits bear any resemblance to the form they wore in the flesh?—is a more prickly one. If there is no resemblance it puzzles me how the spirit of our "dead friend," which the medium can summon at will, is to be recognised, and how we are to recognise each other on arrival in the world of spirits. It has been held by a great authority that husbands and wives are reunited after death, a ruling which, I believe, produced not a little consternation. Now if this dictum be correct, and there is no resemblance between the spiritual and the human form, how is a man who has buried, say, his half-a-dozen wives to collect his harem? or a woman who has survived as many husbands to assemble the spirits of her lords around her? On the other hand, if spirits really do resemble the forms they wore on earth, the aged, deformed, and ugly would be eternally handicapped by the joyous and frisky spirits who had the good fortune to die in the vigour and bloom of youth. The spirits of the aged would eternally bear the signs of decrepitude, the corpulent would be condemned to bear the burden of obesity, and the spirits of infants would lie on their backs for ever, sucking, perhaps, coral "fashioned out of the cosmic matter of the universe"! I can suggest a solution to both the problems, but I fear it is far too practical for spiritualists to adopt. It is simply to summon a spirit and ask him all about it. The communications which have hitherto been received from spirits have been remarkable chiefly for their exceeding meagreness and insignificance. Now if Madame Blavatsky, or any other spiritualistic medium, after my death, will summon my spirit from the celestial regions, or the nether, as the case may be, I undertake to give her more valuable information than has yet been given by all the spirits that have ever been summoned by her and all the other spiritualists together. It shall be compiled from "the records to which, as a spirit" I shall, as she tells me, "have access;" and I promise, moreover, to leave the whole of my drapery with her "as a memento of my visit." Why such a simple plan of acquiring information which everybody is literally dying to know passes my comprehension. I stipulate, however, that my spirit is not to be required to crawl under a table and scrawl my communication on a slate. The cosmic matter of the universe can be used, I presume, for the manufacture of pens, ink, and paper as well as muslin. Besides the business of temporarily raising the dead, the theosophists have in hand the revival of ancient oriental religions and superstitions. Madame Blavatsky has been a Buddhist, she informs us, for twenty years. Amongst the ancient superstitions which are intended to be revived is the belief in the miraculous power of the monosyllable *Om*, which is mentioned by Voltaire and others who have written on ancient religions. The article on *Om* is contributed by N. C. Paul, G.B.M.C., who is also, it appears, the author of "A mystic tract called the *Yoga Philosophy*. *Om* means "I am" or "be it so," or right you are. Pronounced in a certain manner, and after a painful course of privation and training, the most miraculous effects are produced. The votary of *Om* diminishes, day by day, the quantity of his food until it reaches the minimum quantity on which life can be maintained. He passes his life in prayer and meditation—seeks retirement—lives in his little cell—his couch is the skin of tiger or stag—he despises gold and silver—abstains from flesh, fish, wine, and salt, lives entirely on fruits and roots,—and "spends his time in the contemplation of *Om*." "The word *Om* is pronounced by the inspiration of air through the mouth and the expiration of the same through the nostrils. Expiration through the right nostril "is called the *solar* expiration from its heating nature," and, through the left nostril, "it is called the *lunar* expiration from its cooling character." . . . . . "*Om* protects man from premature decay and death, preserves him from worldly temptations, and saves him from re-birth. It causes the union of the human soul to the supreme soul! . . . . As sleep causes a great waste of the body and invites disease, the Yogi tries to abstain from it." This theory is contrary to the received notion that balmy sleep is nature's great restorer. "He lives upon the following dietary:—Rice 6 ounces, milk 12 ounces." The author "saw a female mendicant who lived upon a seer of potatoes, and a small quantity of tamarind pulp daily. This woman reduced herself to a skeleton. She led a pure and chaste life, and spent her time in the mental contemplation of *Om*." "*Om* has the property of shortening the expiration. The normal [illegible] of expiration [illegible] sion of breath, one [illegible] 7·50 inches "one ca[illegible] acquires the power [illegible]

THE CAUSES OF MAHOMEDAN DECADENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent resolution of the Government of India regarding the [illegible]

Feb. 25.

CRESTS AND THEIR USERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to [illegible]

Feb. 25.

EXAMINATION [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask [illegible]

March 1.

HOSPITAL SUR[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have [illegible]

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[illegible] ing in the profession to [illegible] gratuitously, at the risk of private practice, is simply absurd; and the Voluntary members are not to be [illegible] might be shown to their [illegible], &c.

J. A. DE GAMA.

BYCULLA HOTEL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can [illegible] any of your readers inform me whether [illegible] for shares of the Byculla Hotel Company [illegible] have been allotted to the applicants? [illegible] why I inquire is that on application [illegible] number of shares of the above [illegible], I paid the prescribed amount [illegible] Bombay; and now some months [illegible] have not heard anything further [illegible] pany melted, I wonder.

SIKUNDER BABA.

[illegible] SARGENT AND THE THEOSOPHISTS.

[illegible] extracts from Bishop Sargent's [illegible] :—The even tenor of our Tinnevelly [illegible] somewhat agitated last week by [illegible] Collectorate of the President of the [illegible] Society. The wildest rumours were [illegible] among the Hindus that a European gentleman holding a very high political and social position had renounced Christianity and become a Hindu, [illegible] had become a veritable Rishi of the [illegible] philosophy and practice! I was curious to know how [illegible] a gentleman of admitted English or [illegible] could possibly conform to the [illegible] of orthodox Hindus of the Saivite sect [illegible] who are idolators to the backbone. [illegible] not believe that any blame attaches to the [illegible] for the rumours that were thus set afloat [illegible] his preference of Hinduism. It was the [illegible] native agents who thus thought to [illegible] the populace over. The President seems [illegible] been fairly outspoken when he publicly [illegible] his preference for *Buddhism* and [illegible] of Christians as being the common enemies [illegible] both. It was this antagonism to Christianity [illegible] and expressed which drew so much sympathy towards him. For, as a Hindu writer asserts, [illegible] Mahratta proverb herein holds good, "*The enemies of my enemies are my friends.*" Still I am [illegible] to know there were some among the auditors who did not approve of the President's remarks about Christians and Christianity. One object that, evidently lay at the President's heart, suggested doubtless by the Ceylon men, was quietly to do something which might be regarded as a peaceful accommodation between the Hindus and the Buddhists, after centuries of antagonism and alienation. This would have been a mighty result; but there was no hope of its being effected by open and *bona fide* acts. One might as well expect water and oil to commingle as to effect a real union between these two parties. The innocently planting of a young cocoanut tree brought by Singalese from Ceylon, and planting it in the temple yard of the Great Pagoda of Tinnevelly, would, if accepted by the Tinnevelly Brahmins as a token of reconciliation, have been a great matter on which to rest an argument, and thus to prove the progress of the Theosophist Society. But the populace were not to be so easily imposed upon. They removed the plant from its original site and placed it elsewhere, and the whole temple yard had to be ceremonially purified of the contamination it had thus contracted by the intrusion of the foreigner. Desirable as such a reconciliation might be, I see no sufficiently strong motive set forth in the prospectus of this Theosophical Society to produce so wonderful a result. The mere assertion of *universal brotherhood* will never effect it. For the life-blood of Hinduism is caste, and this the Buddhist religiously rejects. All things considered, I do not think our progress here has any thing to fear from this new religious or social phenomenon. As to the principle upon which the Society is founded it seems to me essentially to want coherency. The time-honoured Institution of Freemasonry seems not to meet the requirements of this new Society. Branches may be composed solely of co-religionists, Aryas, Buddhists, Hindus, Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians, Muhammadans, Jains, &c., each under its own President, &c. And no member has the right to preach his own sectarian views and belief, or depreciate the religion of other members together Fellows assembled, "*except when the meeting consists solely of his co-religionists.*" The only thing which now gives a show of importance to this movement in the estimation of common people is that every member has to pay an initiation fee of Rs. 10 and the members are bound by certain signs and pass words.

THE CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE AGAINST DRIVER WATTS.

At the close of the evidence Mr. Hill, counsel for the prosecution, rose and said—My Lord, that substantially completes the evidence I am in a position to produce upon the part of the prosecution, and after the observations that have fallen from your Lordship's lips as to the impossibility of a conviction being permitted, when the matter becomes one of a few minutes or seconds and the suggested culpability of the accused turns upon the [illegible] of a few seconds this way or that, I do not think I should be rightly discharging my duty were [illegible] to seek to press the case further. I feel the force [illegible] justice of your Lordship's remarks and having [illegible] other object in view than the elucidation of the [illegible] and the proper investigation of the charge against the accused, which has now been most searchingly made, I would ask your sanction to withdraw from the prosecution.

Mr. Justice [illegible] that [illegible] upon the learned counsel for the prisoner to address me in reference to the observations that have been made by Mr. Hill in the propriety and discretion of which I most cordially concur. I must treat the case, the substantial whole of which is before me, from the point of view as to whether there is or is not evidence to go to the jury of criminal rashness or criminal negligence on the part of the prisoner. It is my duty and my responsibility to decide upon this point, and I am most unhesitatingly of opinion that there is no such evidence, and that I am bound so to rule. It must be remembered that we are not trying a case for compensation in damages for injuries caused, but we are investigating a criminal charge the essence of which is, that the accused was guilty of such a culpably rash act, or commission, or such a culpably negligent act, or omission, as would bring him within the operation of the Penal Code and render him amenable to punishment. Because he honestly erred in what he did, or made a mistake of judgment he is not responsible to the Criminal law, nor is it to be assumed, that because an accident happened and lives were lost he has necessarily committed an offence. Indeed, when a catastrophe of this kind happens there is too often a tendency to fix the blame on an individual when perhaps it is rather a system which is in fault. Now I have already in the course of the trial remarked, and I again repeat it most emphatically, [illegible] criminal court contributory negligence is no answer. It is no defence for an accused to a charge of culpable [illegible] to say some one else caused [illegible] deaths of these persons, if such an accused himself had a share in causing such deaths. Because some one else is equally responsible that is no excuse. If in the present case the luggage train by its slow running contributed to the accident, that is no defence to the charge, if it can be shown that the accused was guilty of rashness or neglect; but the way in which the evidence as to the goods train, is material to his case is, that when we are called upon to determine whether, having regard to the position in which he was placed, the duties he had to discharge and the responsibilities that attached to him, the accused was encountered by reasonable and ordinary circumstances. Such as he might fairly anticipate, provide for and guard against, or by extraordinary circumstances. I do not think that he was. I have very carefully looked at the various times kept by him during the run of the mail after it left Cawnpore, and he seems to have preserved an almost uniform rate of speed, occasionally gaining at this station but consequently losing at another. From what he saw upon the caution message that was delivered to him at Badan, he might reasonably enough have inferred that the luggage train had abundant time to be safely housed in the Shekohabad station before he had gone more than half way towards the latter place. I will not go over the other matters detailed in proof; that satisfies my mind that this case should not go to the jury. But I have thought it right to make these remarks because in point of fact the court is called upon in the present instance to perform very much the duties that in England would be discharged by a coroner's inquest. I do not say this by way of complaint at all; on the contrary, I am glad to think that such an enquiry has been held, as will effectually reply to the mendacious utterances of those mischievous people who have thought fit to insinuate, that, because a few natives have been killed, the railway [illegible] and the authorities have been trying to [illegible] investigation. It is greatly to be regretted [illegible] sort of thing is said and written, but [illegible] will continue to the end of the chap[illegible] certain that no one more than the [illegible] of the railway can regret the [illegible] of these poor creatures, and the only [illegible] we can have is, that they have not died [illegible] for the enquiry that has now taken place [illegible] a great flood of light upon many [illegible] for example, as the mode in which [illegible] managed at the Badan station, which [illegible] supplied the railway authorities [illegible] information as to defects in a system which has hitherto worked most admirably and successfully. His Lordship then directed the jury formally to return a verdict of not guilty, which they did, observing that if they had been called upon to decide the case, they would have so determined.

[illegible] Judge, in ordering the prisoner to [illegible] expressed a hope that the unfor[illegible], which had been the subject of [illegible] would not be allowed by his employers [illegible] the high character he had maintained [illegible] long service with them.

[illegible] LANCET ON THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

[illegible] *Lancet* received by last mail contains the [illegible] article on "Mortality in Bombay:"—

[illegible] latter part of December last an important [illegible] took place in the Bombay Corporation on [illegible] of the health officer upon the mortality [illegible] city during 1880. From a report of [illegible] with which we have been favoured, it [illegible] the discussion had been adjourned [illegible] meeting of the Corporation, at [illegible] resolution that the report of the [illegible] accepted and ordered to be printed [illegible] amendment "That the Corporation [illegible] the high rate of mortality that prevailed [illegible] year," and the report was indeed referred [illegible] health officer for further information respecting the excessive mortality. We have not yet [illegible] of reading either the health [illegible] supplementary report, but it is [illegible] that the protracted discussion which the death-rate in Bombay has received at the hands of the Corporation must usefully serve to stimulate [illegible] is beyond [illegible] was equal [illegible] increase [illegible] years [illegible] calling attention to this unsatisfactory state of things; and it is to be regretted that his attack on the sanitary condition of the city should have appeared like an attack upon Dr. Weir, the health officer, and that he should have dwelt so persistently upon an invidious comparison of the health of the city under the past and present health officers. It was evidently these defects in the tenor of his remarks which caused the meeting to refuse to vote the expression of the Corporation's regret at the high rate of mortality in Bombay during 1880. We must confess, however, to want of sympathy with the emphatic assertion of another medical speaker at the meeting, that 28 per 1,000 is "not a high death rate for Bombay." Such arguments are, from a sanitary point of view, fraught with mischief. A death-rate of 28 per 1,000 may not be higher than might be expected in Bombay under present sanitary conditions; but this fact does not weaken the assertion of those anxious for sanitary progress that the rate is far higher than it should be, and also far higher than it was a few years ago.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA still maintains its reputation for the manufacture of political *canards*. From several sources to-day we have official and categorical contradictions of the story emanating from the Austrian capital, which upset the equilibrium of the European bourses the day before yesterday. Prince Bismarck is not about to withdraw the German Ambassador from St. Petersburg, and has not even threatened to do so. It follows that the latter part of the story, according to which M. de Giers had disclaimed all knowledge of General Scobeleff's fire-eating speech, is apocryphal also. No complaint, we are assured, has been made to the Russian Government of General Scobeleff or of the Pan-Slavic agitation in general. On the other hand, it is true that the matter has been discussed between Count von Schweinitz and M. de Giers, but in an amicable manner, and on the initiative of the Russian Minister. It is stated, indeed, that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna has within the last few days called on the Austrian Foreign Minister and informed him that the Czar's Government regrets the speech of General Scobeleff, and disapproves Pan-Slavic demonstrations in general, as well as hostile manifestations of all kinds against Austria. But the fact remains, we are told, that General Scobeleff's speech "produced the greatest sensation in the highest quarters in Germany, as well as in Austria." Nor is the sensation likely to be much diminished by the official expressions of regret. Either the Russian Government does not desire to put a stop to Pan-Slavic agitation, or it is unable to do so, and neither alternative is re-assuring. It is therefore quite natural to hear from a well-informed Berlin correspondent that the doings of the agitators are receiving great attention there, and that precautionary measures have been ordered and carried out. For the present there is no danger of a diplomatic rupture, but it is impossible to say what any day may bring forth.—*Globe*, Feb. 10.

THE WORKING OF THE IRISH LAND ACT.

THE *Times*' Dublin Correspondent writes:—The Sub-Commissioners continue in all directions to cut down the rents unsparingly, some of them reducing rents which have been unchanged since the beginning of the century. An analysis of the reduction showing their trenchant character has been prepared by the Land Commissioners, and will be immediately brought under the notice of Parliament. In one case, in a southern court, rent which in 1795 was £117, at a time when there was scarcely a road in the district, and which was voluntarily reduced by the landlord many years ago to £80, has been further reduced to £54. Such reductions as these are complained of as capricious and wholly unreasonable. On the other hand, the reductions made in Belfast on the Biggar estates by the Sub-Commissioners are among the most remarkable examples of the way in which patriots who profess to have ardent sympathies with the people put in practice the principles which they preach. Mr. Biggar, M.P., whose sisters were the owners, disclaims the character of agent, though he was reported to be so, and explains that he only allowed a clerk in his office on some occasions to receive the rents for his sisters. But most people will probably be inclined to think that the legal maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se* is applicable to his case, and Mr. Commissioner Greer expressly stated that it transpired in the evidence that he was agent. He observed that the lands, which were situated within seven miles of Belfast, were formerly held by Mr. Joy. Under him the rental was £413, which was excessive. When the property was for sale the tenants wished to buy it, but the late Mr. Biggar outbid them and was declared the purchaser at £5,100. The tenants had executed valuable improvements on the holding at their own expense. Immediately on Mr. Biggar becoming the purchaser he gave notice to all the tenants of an increase of 27½ per cent., without any regard to the value of the improvements they had effected on the holdings. The rent, which was originally £413, was then raised to £591, and as the Land Act of 1870 was not then in existence, the tenants were obliged to pay their rent or take £5 an acre for their interest in the farm. And so Mr. M'Cassey, an experienced valuator, and Mr. Carlisle, on the part of the landlord, valued the land at 25 per cent. less than the existing rent, but they did not think that was a sufficient reduction, having regard to the present value of the improvements effected by the tenant [illegible] predecessors in title. The Commissioner [illegible] ed on the fact that Mr. Biggar, M.P., had [illegible] examined.

[illegible] EDMUND FITZMAURICE has sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* an account of some recent proceedings in the Kerry Law Court, where the rents on the property of a Mr. Downing have been reduced 75 per cent. This landlord was a prominent agitator, and had been inveighing against the "tyranny" on the Lansdowne estates in the same neighbourhood, apparently having forgotten the parable of the beam and the mote. The "test" case of the widow Leary, one of Mr. Downing's unfortunate tenants, is deplorable and disgraceful, and certainly by no means what one might expect on the estate of an eager reformer—rent reduced from £17 6s. 8d. to £1 10s.; house officially described as "not deserving to be called a hovel even in its best days;" farm could not yield more than £7; all improvements executed by tenant and her predecessors.

IT seems to have escaped the notice of these who are screeching against the decisions of the Commissioners, that Scotch landlords are almost everywhere re-letting their farms at quite as large and, in many cases, at a much larger reduction than the judicial average in Ireland. I (*Truth*) have received particulars of several cases which I commend to the attention of the aggrieved landlords and their ranting partisans, whose zeal is by no means in accordance with their knowledge. A large farm in West Fife, having been revalued, is to be let at £700, instead of £1,100; while the rent of another in the same district is to be reduced 10s. per acre. In the Border counties, a farm on Lord Haddington's Mellerstein estate has fallen, on being relet, from £1,250 to £750. In the same district, Lord Lauderdale has reduced rents 10, 20 and 30 per cent.; and in several cases has agreed to undertake building improvements. A farm on Lady Reay's property has been re-let at a fall of 30 per cent. All these voluntary reductions show clearly enough that land has everywhere been preposterously over-rented, and that tenants holding farms under leases at the old rates cannot possibly hope to make both ends meet.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

THE *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—Most of the address (Skobeleff's first speech) was nothing more than an enthusiastic eulogy of the principles and traditions of the national and Panslavonian party. As the speech of a Russian hero, however much he may insist upon it being the mere expression of the soldier's heart, it is nevertheless a matter that should not be passed over without notice, for Skobeleff, more than most representative Russians, is in thorough sympathy and unison with the motives and springs of Russian patriotism. The aspirations of Panslavism may naturally elicit the contempt and opposition of the Western world, but they are, after all, a strong national and patriotic possession, to which no one can deny that the Russians as a people have a perfect right, and when Skobeleff denounces that "Cosmopolitan Europeanism" which tries to force upon Russia all kinds of foreign theories in utter disregard of the nature and traditions of its people, he is only uttering a truth of which the whole history of Russia since Peter the Great is an ample proof. The pleasure which he says is entertained by Russians when they see a talented enemy being led into error is, it must be supposed, a covert allusion to ourselves, and may well be dwelt upon by those who watch the fits of confidence and mistrust which periodically occur in Anglo Russian relations in the East. There are a vast number of persons, both Russians and others, who have never given General Skobeleff the credit of being anything but a dashing and enthusiastic soldier, and they would be considerably astonished if the "White General" should one day turn out to be an equally good diplomatist or politician. It is, therefore, in itself interesting to note what is now said by a man who, as a soldier, has hitherto said so little. But the great interest of the opinions of General Skobeleff at this juncture is to be seen in their connexion with the present tendency and drift of Russian policy. Take, in the first place, the assertion of "O. K." in *Frazer's Magazine* that Alexander III. is bent on re-Russianizing Russia—a statement which is certainly in accordance with the spirit and action of the Government since last summer, and then consider the effect of the coming to the front of such gifted disciples of this policy as Generals Skobeleff and Tchernaieff. General Tchernaieff has already been reinstated in the general staff, and will, it is confidently affirmed, be shortly appointed at the head of a new province or district to be formed on the Chinese frontier. As to General Skobeleff, his present position is one of much more favour in the eyes of the Czar than it promised to be a few months ago. It was remarked at the time of the great military Commission in the Winter Palace that while the older veterans, such as General Todleben, were for certain changes in the actual system of the army, General Skobeleff, the youngest member for his rank at the Board, was entirely devoted to the present organization and warmly supported the conservative views of the Emperor conveyed through Count Vorontsoff Dashkoff. Since then, and especially after the gift of a handsome Turkoman steed to his Imperial master, General Skobeleff has gradually gained a better footing at Court. It is now proposed to appoint him to be chief of the revising Commission for overhauling the state of General Kaufmann's Administration in Turkestan, and as soon as the vacancy occurs by the decease of the present Governor-General to establish him in that post. Whether such pushing patriots, and rivals for fame as Skobeleff and Tchernaieff will ever work together in Central Asia without the influence and energy of one entirely overwhelming the other is a question not easily answered. In any case, it must not be forgotten that Skobeleff and Tchernaieff are both old hands at war and policy in Central Asia, as well as ardent champions of all persecuted Slaves, and the fact therefore remains that these two brilliant men, with their host of able satellites, are by all appearance gradually coming into power and influence. When it is further more taken into consideration that the opinion and policy of Count Ignatieff, who is credited with efforts to exchange the direction of Home Affairs for those of the Exterior, must evidently be [illegible] same direction, you [illegible] why men as Skobeleff and Tchernaieff, which Russian affairs in this respect are at this moment assuming. It is quite possible that the colour may ere long again change and the above propositions for the benefit of General Skobeleff be replaced by others, but in a changeable political atmosphere like that of St. Petersburg one can only chronicle the more outward appearance of things at any given moment. Irrespective of opinions, it is especially interesting for one who has been with Skobeleff in war and in peace to be able to record any progress of a man whose brilliant talents have silenced almost as many enemies at home as his sword has conquered abroad, and although there can hardly be an adequate idea out of Russia of the immense force of Skobeleff's reputation here among the mass of the people, yet I venture to think that his name is sufficiently spread in England to justify the remarks I have made.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE following is an account of an interview with Sir Garnet Wolseley in reference to the military aspect of the contemplated Channel Tunnel. In reply to a question whether he considered the military danger of the tunnel would outweigh its possible social and commercial advantages, Sir Garnet said:—Any tunnel is objectionable on account of the extreme danger it would entail upon England. Hitherto our insular position has protected us, and the sheet of water around us has served to ward off danger, for upon it our navy could float and defend our coasts from attack. Against an advance through a tunnel the fleet would be powerless. A tunnel once made, its approaches on this side might be seized by a *coup de main* by an enemy, who could at the same time take care to get at once into his possession all the electrical apparatus planned to destroy the tunnel or render it useless for a time. Such a seizure on this side might be carried out by a force of 2,000 men any night, who could suddenly pounce upon the approaches on this side. If that were done by some bold leader, it would at once place us at the mercy of the enemy, for in four or five hours afterwards 20,000 men could be sent through the tunnel to their support, and before daybreak in the morning the tunnel would have completely passed into the enemy's possession, and could be used as a *tete de pont*, from which a great army could set forth against London, and with the seizure of London ends the existence of England's power.

Replying to other questions, Sir Garnet Wolseley said that he did not believe that the tunnel would increase our commercial relations, nor, judging by the war between the North and South in the United States and the Franco-German war and other wars during the past thirty years, did he believe that facilities of communication would lessen the risk of war breaking out. Sir Garnet holds that the danger to be feared is an attack in the nature of a surprise while the country was in a state of profound peace. It would be impossible to take precautions for blowing up or flooding the tunnel at a minute's notice without those precautions being known on the other side; while as to the risk to the men sent to seize the tunnel, and Government possessing a large army would think nothing of risking the lives of 2,000 men to secure the control of it.

Sir H. Tyler, M. P., speaking recently at a dinner at Harwich, characterised the opinion of Sir Garnet Wolseley and others that it would be impossible for England to admit of a tunnel being made between France and England, on the ground that it would endanger our safety, as "a monstrous absurdity." There were, he argued, many ways by which provision could be made against invasion by means of the projected tunnel.

FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

DURBAN, FEB. 9.

A TELEGRAM has just arrived from the Diamond Fields stating that a force of 300 Boers and 600 natives had crossed the Convention boundary of the Transvaal and attacked Montsioa, who charged out and routed them; two Boers and several natives were killed. On the other side six were wounded. The fighting lasted from January 22 to January 28. On that day 200 Boers and natives attacked Jan Massibi, who capitulated. The fighting was continued on the 30th and 31st, when the correspondent left.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

IT is announced that Mdme. de la Panouze, better known as Mdlle. Heilbronn, will return to the stage. She has made an arrangement which enables her to keep her bijou hotel, looking on the Parc Monceau. There is no more charming architectural casket in all Europe for a theatrical pearl of rare price than the abode of this songstress. M. de la Panouze is a nephew of Marshal MacMahon. He is not the only near relative of the ex-President whose fortune has been engulfed in the wreck of the Union Générale. Vicomte d'Harcourt, who was as clever at financing as his uncle was the reverse, is in a bad plight. He was the Secretary and travelling agent of the Board of Directors, and a governing spirit in the administration. Those who are acquainted with the Marquis de Beauvoir must feel sorry for him, however little they can sympathise in his attempt, as a Director of the Union Generale, to enthrone Mammon on St. Peter's chair. He is gay, clever, obliging, and young enough to harbour [illegible] illusions. The Marquis is the life of the hunting parties at Chantilly and of the house parties at the Eu. His education was English, and he travelled over Asia, Australia, and the two Americas, at the age of nineteen, with grandsons of Louis Philippe. For his [illegible] the husband of the widowed Comtesse de Gouy d'Arcy, *née* Loewenstein. The two first syllables of this name are, in themselves, an explanation of the Bourse proclivities of the lady who drew the Marquis farther on in the direction in which he got into the habit of leaning, when he was the Secretary of a moral-order Duke and Foreign Minister. I never met a Lœwenburg, Lœwenstein, Lœwe, Leven, Leveson, Levesohn, or Levey who did not take to finance as young ducks take to water. They are all more or less of Semitic origin. Those having the strongest dash of Gentile blood in their veins are the most in danger of being wrecked when they throw themselves into Bourse speculations.

I rub my eyes to be sure I am not dreaming, when I hear of the straits in which the Prince de Broglie finds himself. The fortune derived by his wife from Constant Say's sugar refinery has melted away. I dare say the Renaissance Chateau, on the Loire, which the Prince bought in the honeymoon stage of his married life, will be shortly set up to auction. It proved a terrible white elephant to the young couple, who forgot that it was built at a time when the expense of keeping up several hundred retainers was not a heavy one for a seigneur of good fortune. In repairing, furnishing, heating, and lighting the Castle, and in peopling it with servants, the dowry of the Princess was eaten into. As Bontoux provided a means for recouping, the Prince and Princess went at the top of their speed. Their home life was a romance. *He* was gallant, gay, and cultivated; *she* attempted to put into action the brightest chapters of the Waverley Novels, and hunted and hawked with lords and dames of high degree. They looked with sovereign contempt upon all human creatures who were not "born," or else members of the Academy. While money was flowing out in one direction, liabilities were mounting up in another. It is said that 17,000,000f. would not cover them. If, following the example of Mrs. Candour, we only believe the half of what we hear, we should get at the sum of eight-and-a-half millions.

Bontoux was attracted to Paris by the early successes of the Orleanist party in the Assembly. He was hand in glove with the Princess Clementina and her husband, and also with the Comte de Chambord, and he set before himself a great political and religious, as well as financial mission. He was a zealous fusionist. To operate a fusion he proposed to bring Legitimists and Orleanists to eat out of the same manger. Cardinal Antonelli, who made upwards of 30,000f. on the Paris Bourse, and wanted to make more, encouraged him. But the poor old Pope could not for some time understand the scheme of the Union Generale. When he got it into his head, he blessed it. The Pontifical benediction took an autograph form, and was exhibited in the office under a picture of the venerated Pontiff. It was quoted in all the puffs that were sent quietly to parish priests in town and country. The Union Générale was created a short time before the Versailles Assembly voted the actual Constitution. But the names only of Legitimists of the purest white appeared on the Directors' list. Two of them were the owners of seats which rival in architectural beauty, if not historical interests, Warwick Castle. They were the Marquis de Biencourt, of Azy-le-Rideau, in Touraine, and the Comte de Damas d'Hautefort. The Moral Order Dukes and other nobles who surrounded poor misguided MacMahon at the Elysée, did not at the Union bite Général until they had been sent into the wilderness. Bontoux is a very curious and complex individual. He is an able and even a "smart" man of business. It was his intention to have advanced silently along, and for two or three years the world was scarcely alive to the existence of the Union Général. The *brouillons* who spoiled the prospects of the Comte de Paris, trumpeted the scheme and aroused the hostility of the Jews, who saw that with the assistance of Rome and religious orders, there was the possibility of Bontoux starting a financial Interruptional. The founder of the Union Général is a dab at mathematics. He has an astonishing memory for figures. There is no more plausible talker in the world, for he is intoxicated with his own financial schemes, which he mixes up with religion and politics. There is bird-line on his tongue, which holds fast those who have once listened. Bontoux has many of the ways of a courtier. He picked them up at Vienna, where he was intimate with the late and present Emperors of Austria. They consulted him on the business of investing money, and exchanged political ideas with him. That is to say, they let out to him what they would not have dared to say in public; and he expressed sympathy and approval. His wife was a *persona grata* to the Comtesse de Chabord, because her life was austere, and her charity almost unbounded. She was a vigilant overseer of the philanthropic establishments which Bontoux set up for the benefit of people working on the Austrian railways that he directed. The death of a grown-up son—the only child—rendered her indifferent to the world of worldly folks. She became a recluse. Bontoux went on faster in the pursuit of wealth. There were motives for its acquirement foreign to religion, politics, or to Madame Bontoux. But she did not trouble her head about them. Since he quitted Vienna, he bought an old Castle on a height over-looking the Rhone, which he restored and turned into a commodious dwelling. Madame Bontoux [illegible] there in the summer to meditate. She had the luxury of an oratory, which stimulated her religious mysticism. As for her husband, when he was not in his office, or his bachelor-establishment, he was in a railway carriage. Five, certainly, out of the seven days in the week, were passed in travelling. He was very obliging. His power to introduce to sovereigns and members of the social *crême* all over Europe enable him to hook as many rich and pushing snobs as he chose to draw in. This was why he prospered at once at Lyons. If a wealthy manufacturer were going with his womenkind abroad or to Paris, a line of recommendation from Bontoux opened to him inaccessible houses. It was observed that Bontoux's brain got muddled at Lyons. The wonder is that it was able to resist so long the strain upon it. He lived in an atmosphere that was intensely exciting, and was exposed, at home and abroad, to the blandishments of a legion of aristocratic sirens. They caressed, wheedled, flattered, and twisted the poor little man [illegible] fingers, and led him to forget the [illegible] vers, his three-score years, his Dutch-cheese figure, and his white head. He was a *cher mignon* and a *gros patapouf*. Oh! those terrible ladies who looked so prettily delicate, and were such ferocious harpies! I have almost taken dainty ladyhood *en grippe* since this Bourse *krach* has laid bare its claws or talons. A charming creature, hungry for pleasure and money, and vain and self-righteous, is a more terrible being than any imagined by the poets of antiquity. "It was much more than a caution," said an American to me this evening, "to see them at the Bourse on Settlement-day. Some of them went straight into fits. There were others who slanged the stock-brokers. That Marquise, the skating-pond belle, you know, just put her arm round the neck of red-headed, burly fellow, who makes such a tearing row in the 'Corbeille,' and said to him '*M'amour*, what shall I not do for you if you take me round to the next Settlement?'" "Was he softened?" I asked. "No; he shook her off. It was perfectly awful."—*Truth.*

AMONGST the great and titled who have suffered from the sad smash of the Union Générale is the Duc Decazes, lately in the French Government. He has found himself obliged to break up his establishment and quit Paris immediately. His horses carriages in fact everything saleable, are announced to be in the market.—*World.*

Capoul, the fascinating tenor of the Paris opera, has been among the sufferers from the recent Bourse crash.—*Truth.*

ACTION AGAINST M. ZOLA.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

THE trial brought by M. Duverdy against M. Emile Zola and the *Gaulois* newspaper came on for hearing yesterday, before the First Civil Court, and was productive of a series of interesting and amusing incidents. As I informed you a few days ago, the action arose out of the use, in M. Zola's new novel, of the name "Duverdy," given to one of the bad characters in the book, an advocate at the Paris bar. There being in reality a M. Duverdy connected with the Paris law courts, this gentleman summoned the well-known novelist to alter the name in his book, a demand with which M. Zola declined to comply. Hence the present proceedings. The question at issue is of deep interest to writers of fiction, who, if M. Duverdy's objections were endorsed by a verdict, would be daily subjected to prosecution at the hands of some French counterpart to the proverbial Brown, Jones, and Robinsons. It is not, therefore, surprising that the trial has excited immense interest in the literary world, the more so as the point of law has never been clearly decided whether a novelist in choosing a name for one of his characters is legally debarred from making use of an appellation owned by some real individual. The case was opened by Maitre Rousse, counsel for the plaintiff, who, after briefly exposing his client's reasons for bringing the action, indulged in a long diatribe against M. Zola's works in general and "Pot-Bouille," the offending romance, in particular. M. Zola has never been so roughly handled even by the moralist press as by the plaintiff's advocate. Maitre Rousse dwelt on the "crudities and nudities, the wilful brutality, the deliberate looseness" of M. Zola's style, but acknowledged that the founder of the "natural school" was at least worthy of a place among the curiosities if not among the celebrities of his day. M. Duverdy, he told the court, made the discovey which has since troubled his mind in the following manner: "My client was one day far from Paris reading M. Zola's novel smiling at certain passages, shaking his head at others, when suddenly he perceived a name which sent a shudder through his whole body. It was 'Duverdy,' his own name, but this is not all. M. Duverdy is an advocate, the Duverdy in the book is a counsel at the Court of Appeal. Still more, the fictitious Duverdy resides in the Rue de Choiseul, where my client dwelt formerly, and close to his present abode." M. Duverdy, he admitted, did not suspect M. Zola of malicious intent in his choice of a name, but, Maitre Rousse added, with emphasis, "the coincidence is very curious, very unfortunate, and very cruel for my client." There were novelists to whom individuals might not shrink from lending their names—Feuillet, Dumas, even Balzac, the terrible and implacable. But Zola! Who would allow his name to be mixed up with the Coupeaus, the Muffats, the Mdlle. Satins, in the "low, abject, unhealthy worldwhither the naturalist writer transports his characters?" Maitre Rousse, in support of his case, read a series of characteristic extracts from the chapters of "Pot-Bouille" which have already appeared in print, and paid M. Zola the compliment of predicting its speedy production on the stage, when M. Duverday's annoyance will be increased tenfold by seeing his patronymic posted on every wall in Paris amid the *dramatis personæ* of an immoral play, and by knowing that the character will be every evening exposed to the hisses of a theatrical audience.

In reference to the principle of the question at issue, Maitre Rousse maintained that M. Zola ought to have endowed his characters with common names, such as might be found by the score in any French directory, without selecting comparatively unusual appellations such as that of Duverdy. His client's name was well known in Paris, whereas Alfred de Musset, in his immortal dialogue between one Dupont and a certain Durand, had avoided all risk of exciting individual susceptibilities, and added Maitre Rousse, in a sarcastic tone, "I think the great Alfred de Musset would have had no cause to be jealous of M. Zola." Furthermore, the counsel for the plaintiff contended that in the whole Paris directory there was only one Duverdy, as there was only one Zola, who would certainly protest if his name were dragged into the episodes of a novel treating of low debauchery.

Maitre Davrille des Essarts, the advocate for the defendant, replied with great tact, and not a little humour, to the lengthy argument of his [illegible] the question on its legal basis, he asked whether [illegible] ed as property, and [illegible] an author in using it to designate a totally imaginary person could be treated as though he had damaged that property. The trial, he mainted, was not of interest to M. Zola alone, but to all modern literary men, both French and and foreign.

After replying to the legal points involved in the question, M. Davrille des Essarts gave an interesting description of M. Zola's habitation, which he said was some four miles from any other house, adding that the novelist led a very retired life, and could not be expected to know by name all the advocates at the Paris bar. In refusing to alter the name in the first instance, M. Zola had acted under the desire to have this important matter settled once for all, not only in his own interests, but in that of all writers. Supposing the novel to have been published in the form of volume instead of in a newspaper *feuilleton*, could L. Duverdy have claimed the distruction of the whole work? The eminent counsel thought not, for if such a state of things were allowed to exist, no writer of fiction would be safe from prosecution. People very frequently imagined themselves to be the sole possessors of their names, as was proved by a M. Muffat, who objected to his name being given to a character in "Nana" until the author proved to him, much to his surprise, that there were other Muffats in the world. A. M. Steiner, whose name appears in the same novel, had challenged M. Zola to a duel, and had only with difficulty been pacified. If once the principle supported by the plaintiff were admitted, nothing would prevent all the Joseph Prudhommes who abound in France from bringing endless actions against the comic papers which daily build their jokes on the famous type. Even the classical French authors had given their characters real names, for had not Boileau written "J' appelle un chat un chat, et Rolet un fripon," Rolet being a *procureur*, and yet he never thought of bringing an action against Boileau. Maitre Davrille des Essarts, in defending his theory that names were not the exclusive property of their bearers, related how Balzac took the name of Marcas from the sign-board of a tailor's shop, exclaiming, "I will immortalise him." Even the most uncommon names, M. Zola's counsel maintained, frequently appeared when least expected. Thus only a few days ago some one in M. Zola's presence remarked that he knew Gubetta, the famous traitor in "Lucrezia Borgia," in the living form of a grocer in the Rue Montmartre. "Gubetta," exlaimed the auther, "why, that is my stove maker!" Again the name of Robert Macaire and lived in the person of a breeches maker in the Rue Richelieu's Daudet. Dr. Rival's name was ever before the public in the shape of an advertisement. Scribe, being one day at a loss for a name, threw the letters of the alphabet into a hat, and, drawing out nine, composed the name of Prudhommy, which he gave to a captain in the Garde Nationale, and, though there were several Prudhommes in that corps, not one thought of prosecuting Scribe. "Coincidences must happen," Maitre Davrille des Essarts argued, relating a story of M. Louis Ulbach, who, in a haphazard manner, called one of his heroes Berthelin, domiciled him in the Rue Tronchet, and introduced other characteristics which exactly coincided with those of a real individual of whose existence M. Ulbach had never even heard. The real M Berthelin, however, had not demanded the obliteration of his name. With these and other instances of a like nature, the counsel for the defendant concluded an eloquent speech, and the case, after being summed up, adjourned for a week, when judgment will be given.—*Daily Telegraph.*

OATHS.

THE custom of taking an oath in affirmation of the truth of a statement or sincerity of an obligation is one of the most convincing proofs that man can offer of his belief in a higher Power than himself, since it amounts to nothing less than an invocation of supernatural vengeance on his own head should he fail in his solemn undertaking. And as it is true that every tribe and race on the face of the earth have some form of religion and religious traditions which cannot be traced to any source within the record of local history, so it is found that all nations have something analogous to an oath. Indeed, this rite may be regarded as embodying the fundamental and essential tenets common to all beliefs—the recognition of a Supreme Being, cognisant of mundane affairs; of a future state of existence; and of the potentiality of the Deity in influencing the lot of man, both in this world and the next, according to his good or evil deeds. Cicero has defined an oath to be "a religious affirmation in which there are two distinct elements; first, the human, a declared intention of speaking or acting truly, the intension being understood to have a formal and exact limitation to a certain case; second, the divine element, or appeal to witness of God."

In our courts of law and other places, the form of kissing the New Testament, as an acknowledgment of the juror's faith therein in support of the sacred nature to him of the vow he has just taken, is not held to be of such high importance as the verbal declaration; contrary to the vulgar notion that used to prevail—and perhaps does now to some extent—to the effect that if "kissing the book" could be evaded, the false witness ran no risk of incurring the charge of perjury; and it has actually been advanced more than once, as a plea of innocence (or rather legal non-liability) in actions for false swearing, that the accused kissed his or her own right thumb which held the volume, and never touched it with the lips at all. Kissing the Testament is rather a relic of the past, and beyond the impression of solemnity and importance which ceremonious ritual always imposes on the mind, is capable of no very rational explanation as to the weight it can add to the value of an oath. It is somewhat remarkable that this formality, and the words "So help me God," have been in use since the sixth century, though then administered of course in Latin, the expression being probably founded on the Scripture phrase, "The Lord do so to me and more also, if," &c. We see the book dispensed with frequently in the administration of an oath to individuals of various sects and denominations whose religious convictions impel them to deprecate its use; but the form of words is applicable to the partisans of every shade of opinion in the three great divisions of the Christian Church and might be liberally accepted by the Mahomedan and Fire-worshipper, as it is by the Jew; while in the abstract it would apply to all religions in the world, for even an idolator bows only to the concrete presentment of his invisible deity. This is well evidenced by the traditions of the Brahmins and Buddhists.

The followers of certain creeds, however, object from conscientious scruples to the usual verbal oath, holding that it is impious to take words of such awful sanctity upon the lips in connection with secular matters. These—notably the Quakers—make a simple affirmation none the less binding in law, though it is said (and one can well believe) that no conviction for perjury upon an affirmation has yet been known. Jews are sworn upon the Old Testament, Mahomedans upon the Koran, and we occasionally witness a curious scene in our law courts when some special and exceptional form of oath is rendered necessary by the nationality of the witness—as, for example, when a Chinaman breaks a saucer, or a disciple of Zoroaster gives his replies with hand uplifted over a torch. It may be noted, however, that in China there are several forms of attestation in vogue, according to the rank or numerical dignity of him who swears; while in Japan, oaths are taken vicariously by the bonzes or priests, who are paid for doing so according to a fixed tariff, which is regulated correspondingly to the vehemence or importance of the vow. Mahomedans, too, swear by other things than the Koran all more or less holy in their faith—by the Prophet and his beard, by the beards of their fathers and grandfathers, and by their own, and by the horses descended from the Prophet's favourite steeds. The Koran itself abounds with cautions against false or trivial swearing, and inculcates strongly the sacredness of an oath. In French courts of justice the witness raises his hand to heaven while making his avowal. This seems to be one of the earliest, if not the original ceremony; there is something natural and intuitive about the action, for we practise it almost unconsciously when making a solemn assertion under the influence of strong emotion. Its significance is easily recognised. The Apawhai and other Indians on the Isthmus of Panama bow their heads to the earth in swearing; Kaffirs are said, by early African travellers, to swear by two peeled sticks placed crosswise—from which it was even inferred that they might have some ancient tradition of the Catholic religions and the remnant of Obeah or fetich-worshippers.

XEROTINE SICCATIVE.

IN an article on the explosions on board the Doterel and Triumph, the *Oil and Colourman's Journal* discloses the nature of the compound which is now believed to have destroyed the first-named vessel with many valuable lives, and been the cause of somewhat less damage on board the second. "Xerotine," it says, "is a substance well known to the trade, but called by a manufactured fancy or Greco-Latin name, that the Admiralty officials should not ascertain its real name except by analysis. If, as we think, some papers have asserted it was not analysed, then to sell so dangerous a substance as it it were as harmless as oil or turpentine without a word of warning to guard our navy from what might prove worse than 'wreck or foe,' the person who supplied it deserves, to say the least, severe reprehension. Xerotine, we believe, is no other than our old friend petroleum spirit, or paraffin spirit, otherwise known as shale spirit, both being known as mineral turpentine. Petroleum spirit is the naptha of petroleum or American rock oil, and paraffin or shale spirit is the naptha of paraffin or shale oil. These napthas are produced in the distillation of the crude petroleum and paraffin oils, being the product which distills off before the burning oil comes over, and after which comes the heavier oil known as mineral lubricating oil. It is the presence of these napthas purposely mixed or purposely or carelessly not drawn out in the distillation, which renders the paraffin and other mineral burning oils so dangerous and explosive, or rather, we should say, did so in the earlier years of the mineral oil trade; but the care of the manufacturers, as well as the law, has made these oils safe from explosion, and even safe from ignition, indeed practically secure, except from spilling or breaking lamps in the vicinity of a flame. Indeed, a lighted match when plunged into, almost, if not all, the burning oil at any reasonable temperature is extinguished, so that they are all now practically as safe as colza or sperm oil. If 'Zerotine,' then, is one of the mineral napthas under another name, still to the general public unknown, it is about one of the most dangerous substances to put into the hands of people ignorant of its qualities. Gunpowder and dynamite polish you off, at once. Naphtha may blow you against something and 'shiver your timbers;' nay, even cause as sudden death as the former; but it may unhappily prolong your sufferings, and burn you to death in a fiery furnace, or sufficient to prolong your agony for days, till kindly death releases you from possibly the most awful suffering flesh is capable of enduring. These naphthas give off a vapour at a very low temperature, which on the application of a light, when combined with air, not only explode with violence and flame, but carry the flame instantaneously to its source, and set fire to, and explode the bulk of naptha from which it is vaporising. We once knew a case where a barrel exploded through being pumped out in the vicinity of a fire 20 feet from it. We also once knew a loss of life from five gallons being poured into some warm resin after three gallons had been mixed with it, the vapour after travelling 30 feet on the ground to a smouldering fire below it, rushed back like completing a circuit of electricity to do its fatal work in an instant with the remaining two gallons. If this "Xerotine" is our well-known petroleum or paraffin spirit, then the people of England will want to know how it was the Admiralty did [illegible] the suppliers did not make the officials cognisant of it, that they might take proper precautions whilst in store or on board ship."

THE PRINCESS OF WALDECK.

THE Princess Helena of Waldeck is coming here (Paris) to buy her *trousseau*. She will procure it at establishments patronised by the Queen of Holland, and is to be taken to them *incognita* by a lady attached to the Dutch Legation. I am told that Queen Emma is showing herself very generous to her sister, who is to stay with her from the time she has done with her Parisian outfitters until she goes to England to be married. The Ducal family of Pyrmont-Waldeck is old, proud, and far from rich. Most of its domestic arrangements have been made on the nec-is-must principle. If the portions of the numerous daughters of this house had been fairly good, the eldest of them would not now be Queen of Holland. Princess Helena is of a romantic disposition, although something of a blue-stocking. Her father's little State is beautifully picturesque and fearfully poverty-stricken. It is a country of high hills, wooded glens, and brawling streams and streamlets. Prince Leopold met his future wife at Rupenheim. She is connected with the Royal Family of England, through the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess of Wales, and was highly spoken of by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He opined that she would be just the person to lead with the Prince a quiet, studious life at Claremont, and be, if his health broke down, a ministering angel to him. A member of an Embassy here has told me that the Princess Helena would make an ideal wife for an earnest and charitably-disposed English rector. Through the Nassau family she has some great and wealthy relations, but she has not been reared in grand style. She is *très-simplette*, fair, fresh, gentle, and of a cheerful, even temper; and though not very *disting uée*, she is certainly not rustic in her unaffected simplicity.

The Queen of Holland, by-the-bye, is coming out as a leader of society at the Hague. She is fond of elegant toilettes, music, dancing, and such gaieties as the Dutch capital affords. It appears that she has grown quite pretty since her marriage. Her hair, which is of a burnished blonde colour, is very fine, and she understands how to dress it to advantage. The complexion is made up of roses and lilies, and the neck and arms, if wanting in purity of outline, are beautifully white and plump. Blue is her Majesty's favourite colour. She sits in a boudoir hung with blue silk, decorated with Nankin blue porcelain, and she often dresses in blues of various shades. At a ball given at the Palace, about ten days ago, she was in a white satin spirt, coverd with old poin lace, a sky-blue corsage and train, and had for garnitures and head-dress, blue feathers and pearls. The sister of the Duchess of Connaught has thrown aside her widow's weeds, and was at the ball. She and the Queen danced into the small hours of the morning. Princess Pauline, the youthful heiress presumptive, suffers from her teeth, and does not appear to have a robust constitution. She may not, therefore, stand in the way of the Grand Ducal family of Saxe-Weimar. The Prince of Orange, on the other hand, is not so wretchedly delicate as he was; but he keeps aloof from his father and stepmother, and is engaged in collecting materials for a history of the Dutch branch of the Nassau family, which he believes has got to the end of its teather.—*Truth.*

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE IN ASHANTEE.

MR. R. H. MEADE, of the Colonial Office, by direction of the Earl of Kimberley, has forwarded to Mr. Chesson, for the information of the Aborigines Protection Society, the following letter from the Governor of the Gold Coast:—

"Christiansborg Castle, Accra, Dec. 31, 1881.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 474, dated the 18th of November, 1881, on the subject of a paragraph which has recently appeared in the London newspapers to the effect that the King of Ashantee had ordered the murder of a number of young women, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. I have inquired of residents here who are likely to know, and I cannot learn that any one of them has heard of such action. I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from Mr. Edward Bannerman (whose mother is a Princess of Ashantee and the sister of Prince Ansah) on this subject. In conversation, he informed me that at present any such action is an impossibility, as the King has no captives, and the people would not consent that their children should be sacrificed. I have written to the District Commissioner, Cape Coast Castle, to request him to transmit to me any information that he can gather in reference to the report, and I have also caused a letter to be written to the editor of the *Gold Coast Times*, asking him to furnish me with the authority on which he caused to be published in the issue of that paper of the 22nd of October last the paragraph which seems to have been the foundation of this in the London papers. It is not likely that such an occurrence would take place at the moment of Captain Lonsdale's presence in Coomassie. I have, &c.—SAMUEL ROWE, Governor."

Mr. Bannerman, in the letter to which Sir S. Rowe refers, says:—"As a matter of fact the King of Ashantee has no more power to kill 200 or even two girls under such circumstances, and for such purposes as those alleged than the Governor of the Gold Coast or any other British colony, as Mr. Freeman and many other less partial authorities than I am usually supposed to be, will assure your Excellency. As a matter of fact, if the King had attempted anything of the kind, a thing never attempted by any of his most powerful predecessors, the whole of Coomassie would have risen in revolt against him." Mr. Bannerman adds:—"I am convinced that the whole matter is a fabrication manufactured in Cape Coast."

AN ENGLISH DOCTOR AT BOKHARA.

So vehement is the antipathy still entertained towards the Christian faith and its followers by the fanatical Mohammedans of Central Asia that, but for a judicious diplomatic fraud, the life of the elderly Emir of Bokhara would have been sacrificed a few weeks ago to the invincible prejudices of his subjects. For some time past Muzzafer-ed-deen, greatly advanced in years, has been suffering from a pulmonary affection, pronounced incurable by his native medical attendants. Shortly after he fell ill, the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan offered him the services of a skilful physician attached to his Excellency's personal staff; but Muzzafer declined to receive the Muscovite Hakim on the ground that being regarded as a Mohammedan saint by his people he dared not submit himself to medical treatment at the hands of a giaour. Presently, however, he got worse, and being a shrewd old gentleman, made up his mind to consult a European doctor. He therefore despatched one of his high Court officials to British India, with orders there to engage an English physician—if possible, a True Believer and conduct him to Bokhara with all convenient speed. The Emir's agent, unable to discover a British born medical man of the Mohammedan persuasion, came to terms with a Christian doctor. When the giaour arrived at Bokhara, however, the question arose, how was he to be conveyed into the Place, and there installed in attendance upon the Emir, without scandalising the Faithful? After much deliberation, Muzzafer decided that the English Hakim should be disguised as an odalisque, that being the only costume available for the concealment of his face. The doctor's consent to this arrangement having been obtained, he was actually smuggled into the konak muffled up in silks and muslins, and veiled so thickly that the most searching gaze could not detect the outline of his features.—*Daily Telegraph.*

OUTRAGE ON A MONUMENT.

AN extraordinary outrage has been committed on a public monument which may likewise, without abuse of terms, be styled extraordinary, since, without doubt, Bird's statue of Queen Anne, in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, far exceeds in ugliness, paltriness, and dinginess the ordinary mediocrity of London statues. On Monday evening a crazy house-painter, named Watson, did his best, or his worst, to make short work of the "mean and sooty" effigy of an excellent Sovereign which has been so long suffered to disfigure the "parvis" of the metropolitan basilica. About seven o'clock in the evening in question a man whose aspect is described as "wild" was seen to climb over the railings with which this unhappiest of monuments is surrounded. With monkey-like agility he clambered up one of the figures, symbolising the four quarters of the world, at the base of the pedestal, and, producing a hatchet from beneath his coat, proceeded to hack and hew away at the head of the marble semblance of the Good Queen Anne, chopping off the already lamentably bunted nose of the last British Monarch of the direct line of the Stuarts, and excising the Royal right ear. Not content with this havoc, the insane iconoclast passed round to the rear of the statue, and began a furious attack on the back of the Queen's head, chipping away, with sacrilegious hand, large fragments of stone. His first access of frenzy being apparently exhausted, this nineteenth-century observer of the edicts of Leo the Isaurian descended from his "bad eminence," and rested a while; but presently the image breaking fit took him again, and he was once more scaling the railings, when he was seized by a person who had been watching his proceedings, and detained until the arrival of a police constable, who conducted him to the station-house in Bride-lane. There he gave his name as George Watson, and was recognised as a journeyman painter who was lately employed in some works in progress at St. Paul's, and had been given into custody by the cathedral authorities for wantonly breaking a pane in one of the windows of the sacred edifice. He was subsequently, it is stated, confined as a lunatic.—*Telegraph.*

WHEN A LADY'S HORSE SHIES.

IT is an unpardonable crime to mount a lady, however good a rider she may be, on a horse that shies. If, however, an animal addicted to this serious habit is intentionally ridden by a female she should sit on the side that gives her the least risk of being unseated. Young girls are trained to ride some days on one side and some on the other side of their ponies for the sake of their figures. It would be well if women kept up the practice. This alone would give a lady a firmer seat on a horse, and by simply adapting the saddle to the peculiarity of the particular horse when a risk was intentionally run, the danger of accidents might be minimized. Most horses shy more from one side than the other, and many only on one side, as when the sight is failing in one eye. It is curious that even practised riders who are well versed in horseflesh and manners scarcely ever take the trouble to examine the eyes of the strange horses they mount casually.—*Lancet*, Feb. 11.

AMONG THE FASHIONS.

THE revival of black silk for costumes will soon be placed beyond a doubt. There is an innate belief in every woman's heart in the superiority of black silk, as an all-round material, over every other. On occasions when satin would be too elaborate, cashmere not elaborate enough, and velvet ambitious, a well-made black silk is exactly what is needed. For a call of condolence, or a visit paid to a bride, it is equally [illegible] report, will be delighted that black silk is again to become a fashionable fabric. Many of the principal milliners in Paris and London are making dresses and mantles of it, with heavy trimmings of jet or chenille. One of the handsomest of these is a dinner-dress, made with a round skirt, over which falls a long train issuing from the panier-bodice. The whole of the short skirt is covered with deep and heavy chenille fringe, the gentle motion of which, swaying with every movement of the wearer, is peculiarly graceful. The bodice is gathered in front, and is open square at the neck, and the drapery is arranged in very full paniers drawn back and raised high upon the skirt. These paniers are edged with a rich and glittering fringe of very finely-cut jet, and above the jet is a trimming of beautifully-modelled black chenille flowers. Similar flowers to these trim the sides of the long train, and gradually encroach upon its width until the two sprays almost meet at the back. The design is honeysuckle and deadly nightshade berries, the latter being rendered in jet, and the whole forming an extremely handsome trimming.

Charming mantles are made of black silk, combined with moire or velvet, so that ladies who are afraid prematurely to adopt those made solely of silk can break the ice by venturing upon a combination.

A beautiful dinner dress was recently worn at a large party in London. The skirt, of amethyst satin, was trimmed with fine duchess lace, with headings of ostrich feathers. The bodice and train were made of rich amethyst velvet brocade, the outlines being trimmed with white ostrich feathers and duchess lace. The sleeves, which came to the elbow, were made of a net-work of amethyst beads so skilfully cut that they ressembled the precious stones themselves, an exquisite set of which was worn with this dress.

Another effective dinner toilette was of maize-coloured plush, made with great simplicity, princess-shape, and having those long and uninterrupted folds from the waist, which impart so much apparent height and dignity to the figure. The sole trimming consisted of panels and bands of dark rich sable.

We are threatened with all sorts of horrors for spring wear. Huge patterns are said to be in preparation for the new sateens and cretonnes. Full-sized dinner-plates are but an item in the list. Cats catching mice, pug dogs, and foxes' and horses' heads are to be among the objects with which the new *mode* threatens to enliven spring materials. How dressmakers are ever to arrange their breadths without perpetrating horrible anatomical dissections it is difficult to imagine; but this anxiety sinks into the merest insignificance when compared with that of trying to imagine the class of the people who would ever want to buy such materials. The fact remains, however, that these designs are to be thrust upon the fashionable world. There will be a battle between good taste and eccentricity, and we shall watch the struggle with interest, hoping, however, after all that has been done in the cause of cultivation, that the former may come off victorious.—*Truth.*

SOME REMARKS ON VOLUNTEERING.

NOT long ago we referred to the low standard of efficiency in Volunteer rifle-shooting, and, it may be hoped, helped to dissipate a baseless notion that our citizen soldiers are an army of [illegible]. That unfortunate delusion once prevailed, but it can hardly be said to exist now among those whose attention has been drawn, in ever so slight a degree, to the facts of the case. Although the Volunteer battalions contain a proportion of really splendid shots the vast majority of the men in the ranks must, we fear, be set down as only half trained. The War Office has become aware of this at last, and in a recent speech Mr. Childers showed plainly what was passing in his mind with regard to it. Reform is inevitable; it is also imminent if dueweight be attached to the statistics just published by General Cameron with regard to the shooting of the 70,000 Volunteers under his command. The gallant officer points out that, in this large force, only nine per cent. fired in the first class—that is to say, at distances over 600 yards; and only 23 per cent. in the second class, at distances over 300 yards. Such figures are bad enough, but for practical purposes, good marksmanship at distances under 300 yards is of greater value than at longer ranges. What have General Cameron's statistics to tell us on this matter? Out of 51,198 men who fired in the third or lowest class only 35,246 "passed" leaving 15,922 who could not make the moderate number of "points" required, yet who were all returned as efficient volunteers provided they blazed away sixty ball cartridges in the year. It is superfluous to insist upon the necessity for improving regulations which permit this gigantic sham; but the nature of the change is for authority to decide. Meanwhile, can nothing be done to raise the average marksmanship of our auxiliaries, apart from War Office action? Here we are glad to see that General Cameron is in accord with us as to amending the present system of prize shooting. He advocates the establishment of handicap matches, so as to increase the array of competitors; the giving of prizes to companies according to their figure of merit and the number of men who fire in all the classes; and the favouring of contests, not between picked company teams, but between entire sections of companies. These are valuable suggestions, and Volunteer commanding officers should give them careful consideration with a view to better the action of their Shooting Committees, the members of which, being generally "shooting men," too often make arrangements rather in view of their own honour and profit than for the good of the general body.

We have referred to the need of a stricter and more practical system of inspection in the case of Volunteer battalions, and are glad to find that one of the most efficient and respected commanding officers in the force has lately raised his voice to the same effect. At the prize meeting of his regiment—the 11th Middlesex—Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Brown said that "Volunteers would be much better if their faults were always clearly and frankly pointed out. Inspections, in particular, ought to be marked by much more strictness [illegible] has been shown in many cases that had come under his observation. As an instance within his own experience, he was present at an inspection where the inspecting officer highly complimented the Volunteers upon what they had done before him, and yet almost every movement they had gone through from beginning to end, was either wrong or badly done. This is by no means an exceptional case. Well-informed frequenters of London parks during the inspection season can recall many such a farce, and are able to speak of some even more ridiculous and mischievous—cases in which regiments, badly handled and fully aware of the fact, have fallen nearly to pieces, only to be told by the representative of the Horse Guards in the mildest of language, that more battalion drill was wanted. "There is a time for all things," says the wise man; but a line should be drawn at a hollow mockery like this. Inspecting officers have a most important duty to discharge, and one in which the public are concerned as well as the Volunteers. Let them, therefore, put away the idea of making things pleasant. That is none of their business, but rather the business of the inspected corps, to be carried out by steady striving after efficiency. As it is, in too many instances, when surrounded by a crowd of lookers-on, inspecting officers take a holiday view of what they have to do, and shrink from imposing a thorough practical test, as well as from exposing the incompetence they cannot fail to have noticed. This may be an amiable weakness, but it is a weakness the more to be regretted because often founded upon an idea that Volunteers would resent the truth, whereas the real state of the case is precisely contrary. If inspecting officers could hear the remarks made after their smooth speeches they would find this out, and, perhaps, amend their ways in the direction of a stricter discharge of duty. Volunteers are, for the most part, sensible men, who know whether they do well or ill, and feel their position, after a poor display, made additionally painful by fine words. Moreover, an unpleasant idea of being treated in a manner the reverse of serious occurs to them, damps their energies, and lessens their self-respect as amateur soldiers. They like to be criticised frankly and fairly, in the spirit which has induced these remarks, and they know that the men who so points out their faults deserves their esteem.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

THE Martini-Henry has a larger bore and fires heavier charges than the rifle used by most Continental armies. Though the weight of its ammunition is a serious disadvantage, 40 rounds weighing as much as 56 rounds of Mauser, we fondly believed the efficacy of its fire more than outweighed the drawback. Officially, the M.-H. bullet has a muzzle velocity of 1,351 f.s., and though that is a couple of hundred feet per second less than the M. V. of the Mauser, yet, owing to its weight, the trajectory of the former—with the official velocity—is inferior to the latter only at ranges below 450 yards, beyond which distance its superiority over the German bullet increases rapidly with the range. Many experts have doubted whether the advantage at long ranges, coupled with a slight inferiority at close quarters, balanced the reduction in the number of rounds. Opinions may well differ on this point, and we do not intend entering into a discussion of the matter. Unfortunately, it turns out that the official velocity of the M.-H. bullet is altogether misrepresented. On October 21, 1879, 10 rounds of that year's manufacture gave a mean M. V. of only 1,301 f.s.; on December 12, the mean was only 1282; and on January 27, 1880, with fresh ammunition, made up at the Royal Laboratory during the same month, the figure was only [illegible], giving an average of 66 f.s. below the official velocity. None of the ammunition used in the above trials was a year old, some quite new. To say the least of it, these results are serious. As compared with the Mauser, the Martini-Henry, instead of being only slightly inferior up to 450 yards, is much inferior; instead of a slight superiority between 450 and 700 yards, there is a slight inferiority; and beyond 700 yards the superiority of our rifle, instead of being, as we thought, very great, is inconsiderable up the extreme range for which it is sighted. In fact, we get no advantage for carrying our heavy ammunition; on the contrary, the Mauser has the best of it, ballistically, as well as otherwise. A little story attaches itself to this. When the Martini-Henry was adopted, there was a competition to decide on the most suitable powder. Messrs. Curtis and Harvey were successful, and round after round their samples produced more than the above-mentioned official velocity; it was regular in its action, and did not foul the bore. The manufactures at Waltham Abby at first failed in their efforts to equal this powder; if they got equal ballistic results, the bore was fouled; if their produce did not foul the bore, the velocity was low. At last, one of the Superintendents of Waltham Abby informed us, in a lecture at the United Service Institution, that he had succeeded in producing a powder which equalled that of Curtis and Harvey. This powder was adopted into the service, and christened R. F.G. 2. Now, either the gallant Superintendent looked unduly favourably on his own bantling, or else his powder is one of which an experimental committee reported that its shooting was so irregular that a more regular powder which gave a lower velocity had to be substituted for it. It matters not which be true, the result is the same, and a very unfortunate one it is. Instead of possessing the most powerful military rifle in the world, we possess one the ballistic properties of which are inferior not only to the German Mauser, but in a greater degree to the French Gras and the Russian Berdan. We may remark, in conclusion, that the powder has very bad keeping properties. On one occasion whilst new powder gave an M. V. of 1,282 f. s., ammunition that had been in store one year gave a mean M. V. of 1,263 f. s., and one two years, 1,222 f. s., whilst the M. V. given by three-year old ammunition was only 1,212 f. s. We no less earnestly call the attention of the [illegible] of the Ordnance to this matter.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

A PAMPHLET by M. Hauenschild on the tobacco monopoly in France, contains some more startling revelations as to the alleged adulteration of the fragrant weed; and his work may be added to the already long list of books dear to anti-tobacco leaguers and other enemies of smoking. The writer affirms that in Thuringia, where the manufacture of so-called tobacco for German smokers goes on with the greatest activity, there is consumed annually in this industry the almost incredible quantity of 20,000 quintals or nearly 2,000 tons of beetroot leaves. At Magdeburg and in the Palatinate the favourite materials are the leaves of chicory and of the potato plant. Here and in other places the compound out of which the German "cigars" are made includes various ingredients made up of the following heterogeneous items—sugar, rum, tamarinds, saltpetre, aniseed, portash, gum, salts of ammonia, and volatile oils. Nor is it only cigars which are thus turned out, for the same materials are largely used in making up the articles sold as snuff and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes. Nor are the dingy brown-paperish-looking cigars, familiar to all travellers in Germany, more artificial than several other kinds which enjoy a comparatively honourable reputation. M. Hauenschild says a grave indictment against the well-known "Vevey-longs" which have spread through all Europe the fame of that little town on the shores of the Lake of Geneva. He asserts that there is not a particle of real tobacco in them, and that they are all made entirely of cabbage and bee root leaves, steeped for a long time in a decoction of genuine tobacco until they have acquired a sufficient flavour to enable them to serve their purpose.—*Globe.*

DEATH OF BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH, the celebrated German novelist and poet, died recently at Cannes, whither he had gone for the sake of his health. His seventieth birthday, which he would have reached on the 28th inst., was to be celebrated throughout Germany, and in anticipation of it Herr Eugen Zabel had published a biography of the popular novelist, the profits of which will be given to a fund now being raised for the erection of an almshouse at Nordstutten, his birthplace. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Auerbach, who was of Jewish origin, had been much troubled of late by the Jew-baiting in Germany. The Conservative papers in Berlin merely mention his death, while the Liberal organs have long articles on his life and works.

INTERV [illegible] M. GAMBETTA [illegible] CINET.

"THER [illegible] telegraphed the Paris co [illegible] on Feb. 2 on the two [illegible] place between M. Gambett [illegible] the moment of the latter's a [illegible] is certainly deserving of [illegible] of how far M. Gambett [illegible] ed on three points not inte [illegible] the first interview was the [illegible] showed M. de Freycin [illegible] Freycinet called on M. G [illegible] to accepting the task. [illegible] edings, in which neither [illegible] had in countries where p [illegible] market and where politici [illegible] in France people are use [illegible] crises designed to show s [illegible] of an incoming statesm [illegible] had remained on good te [illegible] only went through the fo [illegible] matter already decided i [illegible] that occasion approve [illegible] both sides was unexce [illegible] advised acceptance o [illegible] adding that M. de Fr [illegible] man whom the Preside [illegible] call to the Premiersh [illegible] discussed the s.ren [illegible] and the possibility of [illegible] including certain men in the [illegible] that M. de Freyci [illegible] now forming his new [illegible] will be [illegible], had no nee [illegible] to oppose his succes [illegible] was enough to con [illegible] the present, at least, [illegible] hostility from M. Gamb [illegible] parties [illegible] a true [illegible] review the [illegible] tion o [illegible] and he was gazett [illegible] M. de Freycinet went [illegible] possession and to send [illegible] matic Corps. M. Gambe [illegible] sent word that he was [illegible] (On the latter's arriva [illegible] over the past, and then [illegible] versation, for the substa [illegible] M. Gambetta said he dee [illegible] municate his views, not on [illegible] d, for he had not held of [illegible] of such a plan, but on the [illegible] reflection. First all as to [illegible] settlem [illegible] interests of [illegible] as muc [illegible] only from the [illegible] point of [illegible] of the [illegible] stood p [illegible] country [illegible] the form [illegible] tten, th [illegible] on both [illegible] suffe [illegible] prolonge [illegible] to manu [illegible] tiner, w [illegible] From a p [illegible] tries con [illegible] mon in [illegible]

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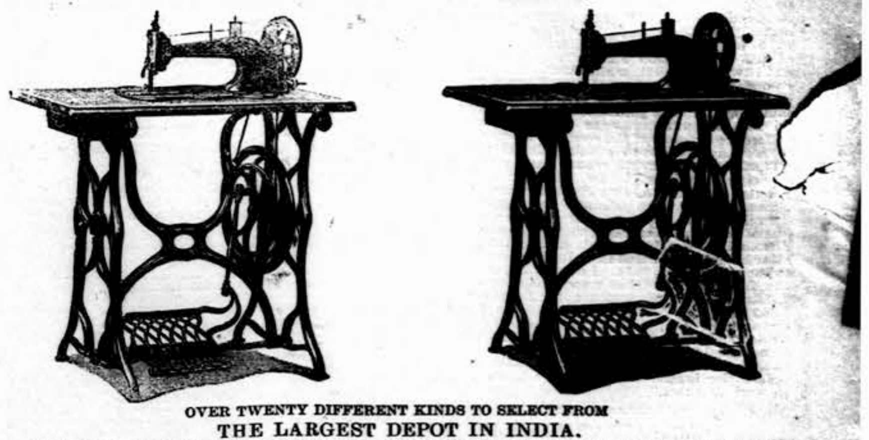

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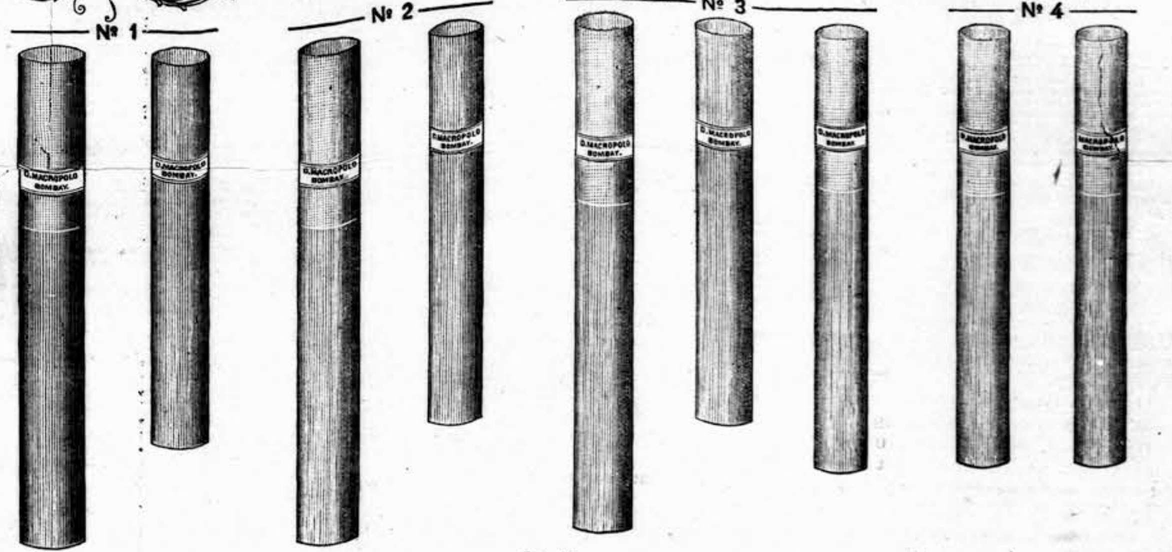

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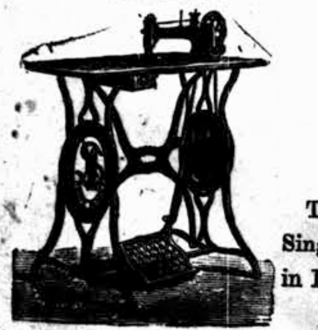

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To avoid deception and worthless counterfeits, buy Singer's Genuine Sewing Machines from their Head Office in India.

TAILORING MACHINE.

Rs. 95

In the English High Court of Judicature.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dogs Head Ale" and "Dogs Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

KIRBY'S ORIGINAL COMPOUND
PHOSPHORUS QUININE PILLS
CONTAIN IRON & NUX VOMICA
FOR NEURALGIA AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
OVERWORKED CLERGYMEN PROFESSIONAL & [illegible] MEN DERIVE GREAT BENEFIT FROM A COURSE OF THESE TONICS
SOLD IN BOTTLES
[illegible]

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PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
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HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

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This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.

FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Colt's Revolvers AND Shot Guns

COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING SPORTING GUNS

NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.

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COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers and House Protection.

COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS .380 & .410 CAL.

COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST Free.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while the fact of its being perfectly free from any mineral or acid ingredients constitutes it the best Dentifrice which can be used.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, universally in high repute for promoting the growth, improving and beautifying the human hair. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, while its introduction into the nursery of Royalty is a sufficient proof of its merits. It is perfectly free from any lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS :
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAI[illegible] various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen [illegible] fessional Press has been unqualified in prai[illegible]

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SA[illegible]

as possessing most important elements [illegible] restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERF[illegible] BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood [illegible] saline constituents."

Dr. TURLEY—"I have found it act [illegible] my experience and family, in the worst forms of Sca[illegible] Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it i[illegible] private practice for many years. In hot climates it [illegible] of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAM[illegible]LOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.

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threatening to disturb a harmony which was in the interest, not only of France and England, out of the world. The second question was Tunis. M. Gambetta had instructed M. Roustan to lose no time in studying the means of giving Tunis an organisation embracing administrative, financial, judicial and even military matters in the spirit of what had been done for Algeria. He had intended carrying out this as speedily as possible by placing experienced officials at his disposal, protected by the prolonged, if not definitive, presence of special troops to be created for French colonies or protectorates. Lastly as regards Egypt, M. Gambetta reminded M de Freycinet that he had proposed, and that England had readily accepted, the project of an armed intervention of the two Powers in the event of Egypt falling into anarchy. The procedure of that intervention had been settled in concert and it was such that, while constituting an efficient co-operation on the part of two Powers yet all possibility of conflict was averted by the conditions laid down for their joint action. The troops intended for the purpose were scattered among the different garrisons of the south of France and they were ready to be, so to speak, picked up at once, and sent off to Egypt, where they would form a sufficient contingent to co-operate with the English troops. The two Powers were, moreover, agreed as to what should be regarded as an anarchical situation, as, for instance, the fall of Sherif Pasha, if he resisted the demands of the Assembly of Notables, or his maintenance in office after having submitted in order to remain in office to these same demands. I do not know what were the impressions of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs on these three points, for I believe he confined himself to listening attentively to them without saying what policy he proposed to follow on the subject. What he said on Tuesday relative to the commercial treaty has been seen, but that passage in the declaration was settled at a Cabinet Council before the interview of which I have given the general features."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

On Saturday before the last mail left the arrangements were fully completed for placing four inscribed tablets on this ancient monolith. The following will become the permanent record of the circumstances attending the transit of the stone to England:—

Eastern panel—facing the City:—
"This obelisk, quarried at Syene,
Was erected at On (Heliopolis),
By the Pharaoh
Thotmes III., about 1600 B.C.
Lateral inscriptions were added
Nearly two centuries later
By
Rameses the Great.
Removed during the Greek Dynasty
To Alexandria, the Royal City of Cleopatra.
It was erected in the ninth
Year of Augustus Cæsar, B. C. 23."
Western Panel—facing Westminster:—
"This Obelisk,
Prostrate for centuries on
The sands of Alexandria,
Was presented to the British nation,
A. D. 1819,
By
Mahommed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt.
A worthy memorial of
Our distinguished countrymen,
Nelson and Abercrombie."
Panel facing Embankment:—
"Through the patriotic zeal of
Erasmus Wilson, F. R. S.,
This Obelisk
Was brought from Alexandria,
Encased in an iron cylinder.
It was abandoned in a storm,
In the Bay of Biscay.
Recovered and erected on
This spot by
John Dixon, C. E.,
In the 42nd year of the reign of
Queen Victoria,
1878."
Panal facing the Thames:—
"William Asken — Michael Burns
Thomas Gardiner — William Donald
Joseph Benbow — William Paton
Perished in a bold attempt to succour the crew of the obelisk ship Cleopatra, during the storm October 14, 1877."

All the intended additions will then have been completed. The sphinxes, which have been on their pedestals some time, were modelled by Mr. C. H. Mabey, of the firm of C. H. and J. Mabey, and cast by Messrs. Young, and are assumed to be the largest bronze castings ever known. But, contrary to the intention of the designer, the officials connected with the Metropolitan Board of Works had the sphinxes placed with their heads to the obelisk, a position which they are supposed never to occupy. When the model was placed on the pedestal as an experiment before casting the position was the reverse of this, the tail being towards the obelisk. The only reason assigned for the castings being thus placed is that, taking the top of the obelisk as a centre and making a line from thence to the tail of each sphinx, an equilateral triangle is formed, which would not be the case were the heads in front. In May, 1879, by the desire of the engineer and the consulting chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the obelisk was washed with two coatings of Browning's invisible solution which appearest have preserved its surface.

NOTICES.

HORSES! ARAB MARES! and HORSES!
PER S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for stalion. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay. 2nd February, 1882.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
[illegible] TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3
QUALITY
[illegible] CAPS
[illegible]
FRED[illegible] AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES
OF
GRIMAULT & COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—"I compliment you for your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER. It outvies every other preparation of the day.
J. H. LANG, Medical Doctor,
Lake Kellambete, Zerang, Victoria."

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
[illegible]ATICO [illegible] INJECTION.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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SINGLE COPY ………… As. 4.
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ………… 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ………… 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ………… 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ………… Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
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ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.
Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, or Afternoon use

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Alliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
[illegible]BER, 1880.
ANNUAL INCOME ………… £1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE ………… £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE … £3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS …… £6,499,008
[illegible] description insured on [illegible] with those of any first-c[lass] [illegible]
For particulars [illegible] Agents.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ………… £300,690
„ 1880 ………… £833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
…… £1,192,476 7 11 | 1875 ………… £3,258,437 10 9
…… £1,924,042 3 5 | 1880 ………… £4,528,542 1 9
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

[illegible]RANCE.
[illegible]RE INSURANCE
[illegible],000.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW.

INVESTMENTS.

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

Copies of the Report containing details of the Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.
THOMAS LANG, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL £500,000.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
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ANDREW HAY, Esq.
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DR. HENRY COOK.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1881.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for ………… Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium …	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

[I]S warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
[APO]THECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS.
[illegible]IDGES and Co., Coleman Street,
[illegible]7, Newgate Street, London;
[illegible]arringdon Street, London;
[illegible]Street, London;
[illegible]esale Houses.
[illegible]SIDENCY,
[illegible]THGATE and Co.,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ………… £3,[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ………… £80[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL ………… Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ………… Dollars 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.
NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1882,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c. &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The March number of the Indian Travellers Guide contains the following:—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahi[m], [Ban]dora, &c.
Bombay [illegible] Ahmedabad [illegible]
Wudw[illegible] and
Sur[illegible]
We[illegible] State
R[illegible]
[illegible]
Am[illegible]
Wurd[illegible]
way
Holkar and [illegible]
Mokameh to Bu[illegible] Ry).
Burdwan to Mokam[illegible]
Nulhattee to Azimg[illegible] and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Muttra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madras to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinugur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for for Bombay Ha[illegible]

AGENTS:
BOMBAY ………… Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ………… Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
BULSAR ………… Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE ………… Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
CALCUTTA ………… Wyman & Co.
MADRAS ………… Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
ALLAHABAD ………… Railway Station.
[illegible] Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate E. C.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
TH[illegible]
Of[illegible]
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
BO[illegible]E ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
which many thousands are now in use, and also of
B[illegible]LERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED
IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
[illegible]LERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
[illegible]th rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL [illegible]DAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY
YEARS [illegible]de STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and
have over [illegible]
Now [illegible]1,800 STEEL BOILERS
working at pressures from 50 lbs. to [illegible]0 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of [illegible] descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EX[PAN]SION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Phila[delp]hia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cinc[illegible], 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Aut[omat]ic expansion Engines.
Established] THE [illegible]LY OLD ESTABLISHED OF THIS NAME. [1851

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RA[ILWAY STATIONS].

THE PROPRIETOR of [the] [illegible]WAY STATIONS. Press, having leased from t[illegible] *Bombay Gazette* RAILWAY Company the exclu[sive right of adver]tising at all the Railway Station[s of the N]IZAM'S STATE Company, is prepared to contract [with parties de]sirous of posting notices or advertis[illegible] lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD [illegible] known, contains the largest military [illegible] India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 E[illegible] native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1862.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discoveredfor Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigesition, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complants, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., [illegible] —Smith, Stanistreet & Co., [illegible] Scott, Thompson & Co. [illegible] SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. [illegible] E. Plomer & Co.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.
W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

[illegible] sleep, free from hea[illegible] [illegible]kish, to calm and assuage the [illegible] [illegible]ted disease, invigorate the nervous [illegible] the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means [illegible] before the [illegible] land by the [illegible] tisers, of every [illegible] one in the [illegible]ging intimations of all kinds [illegible]ve been demonstrated in England [illegible]e use which is made by Advertisers [illegible]ion, great and small, along every [illegible] Kingdom.

INSURA[NCE CO]MPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KE[EPERS], MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the p[ublic], all alike value the privilege of Railway Station [illegible]

[illegible] why the privilege should not [illegible] valuable to Advertisers in India. Native [illegible] great and increasing number of Native [illegible] of Western [illegible] passengers on the two trunk lines seeing that [illegible] Native Merchants, Traders, &c. in their own [illegible] the privilege of advertising of their [illegible] the publication infallible means [illegible]

And as [illegible] INDIA NOW [illegible] Railway Stations on G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. business nations, Placards exhibited [illegible] on those lines are every [illegible] more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,
B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchwoli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poonulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumt
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurungam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Marine Lines
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Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
[illegible]
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dungree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroleo
Sucheen
[illegible]
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Mungaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
[illegible]
Thasra
Pali
Barchavi
Nariad [bad
Mehmooda-
Barajree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharaghora
[illegible]

NOTICES.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
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